The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3259. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

An Engagement on the Tennessee River.

Two of Our Gunboats Attacked by the Rebels.

The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

The Conflagration of Columbus Seen at Cairo.

The Position of the Rebels at Island No. 10.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The Regulation of Trade on the Western Rivers.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

CAIRO, March 3, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK has this moment arrived from the Tennessee River, and brings full dispatches from Lieut.-Commanding GWINN, of the *Tyler*, a synopsis of which is, that the two gunboats proceeded up to Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, where a battery was opened upon them, consisting of six guns, one of them being rifled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats. Ninety mounted men landed, under cover of the gunboats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them at some distance, until they were strongly reinforced, when our party withdrew to the boats; when three regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter—the casualties on our side amounting to five killed and missing and five wounded. Lieut.-Commandings GWINN and SHIRK, with their commands, have behaved with great gallantry and judgment.

An election for town officers has just taken place in Harden County, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union, and thirteen for secession.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter dated Cairo, Feb. 27, from Flag-Officer FOOTE, which says:

"I have the honor to forward a communication just received from Lieut.-Commanding BRYANT, the substance of which I have just telegraphed.

The Captain of the steamer who brings the dispatch says that forty miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff, which had mounted fifteen guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before they arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Gen. HARDEE, after vainly attempting to rally the militia and others, left on Sunday morning for Chattanooga. He also states that the gunboats are the favor of the people at Nashville and at points on the Cumberland River, and that on hearing of my arrival, supposing the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panic-stricken. [illegible] high water of the river, enabling the [illegible] to ascend the river, was providential."

The following is the inclosure in Flag-officer FOOTE's letter:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25, 1862.

Flag-officer A. H. Foote, Commanding Flotilla Western Waters:

SIR: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d instant reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for this point by the request of Brig.-Gen. SMITH, commanding at Clarksville, and arrived here this morning, preceded by seven steamboats conveying an army commanded by Brig.-Gen. NELSON. The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are all destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. BRYANT, Lieutenant Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 3d, says:

"The steamer *Isetta*, from the Tennessee River yesterday, reports that as the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, accompanied by the transport *Isetta*, were approaching Pittsburgh, eight miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee River, they were fired upon by a battery located on a bluff overlooking the river. The gunboats replied for half an hour, with shot and shell.

At the expiration of that time the battery was silenced, and a force of eighty marines and infantry landed and burned one house, when we were again attacked by a large force of rebels and compelled to retreat to our boats. Our loss was one killed and three missing.

The officers of the boat report the existence of a strong Union sentiment in that vicinity.

At Savannah, for Sheriff, on Saturday, the Union candidate received 350 votes, and the secession candidate 46."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 3.

Railroad communication between here and Nashville, except over a creek ten miles north of Nashville, damaged by the rise in the water on Saturday, will be resumed by to-morrow night.

The election at Nashville on Saturday for municipal officers passed off quietly. The retiring Mayor issued a proclamation assuring the citizens of protection by the National troops, if they would quietly pursue their accustomed avocations.

Several rebel prisoners have been brought to Nashville.

Twenty-five negroes, who were seized by the rebels in the vicinity of Bowling Green, have been received at Nashville and sent back.

General mail accommodation is established at Bowling Green, and for military letters to Nashville, and Col. J. J. MILES, Government Mail Agent for Kentucky, is making energetic exertions to extend mail facilities to every part of Kentucky.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBUS, KY.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, March 20, says that a very bright light, as of a very large conflagration, in the direction of Blandville, was seen from here on Friday night, at 9 o'clock. On Saturday night, the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of a large conflagration directly in the line of Columbus, and apparently about as far distant.

It is generally believed that the rebels there have burned everything of an inflammable nature.

THE REBELS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, Monday, March 3.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Island No 10, 35 miles below Columbus, which place they will fall back upon. High ground is found on the island which is well adapted for planting batteries to command the river.

Prominent officers believe that Columbus was burnt last night.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., has the following:

"We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday. Gen. BUELL and Commodore FOOTE arrived flag and occupied the place. The United States was raised over the dome of the Capitol, and floats there now. But one Federal flag was exhibited, and that from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty.

The feeling in Nashville is strongly Southern. A deep gloom seemed to cover the community. Citizens avoid intercourse of any kind with the invaders. Two British flags have been raised by the property holders, thus evincing their intention to claim the protection of that Government.

The sick are being removed from Columbus. We are pleased to learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD is making prompt and energetic preparations for the attack which now seems so imminent on Columbus.

The reported capture of B. R. JOHNSON at Fort Donelson is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville Saturday, having escaped from the hands of the enemy.

JEFF. THOMPSON left his old headquarters day before yesterday on a secret expedition. He will turn up somewhere.

Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature met on the 27th, and adjourned for want of a quorum."

Considering the President's Message, the *Appeal* says it is free to confess the error of his past policy, and the extent of the disasters which have followed from it. We think the war will soon be made on the advancing columns of the enemy; that we will attack, pursue and destroy, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed. The spade will be dropped and the bayonet resumed; in other words, the policy of the Fabian DAVIS will yield to that of the Napoleonic BEAUREGARD. In view of these facts, we can see little morning through the dark clouds that a present environ us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full resplendent lustre.

TRADE ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following important order was issued this evening:

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

In order that commerce may follow with the post. office, close upon the advance southward of the armies of the Union, the following regulations are established for the present conduct of restored intercourse between the loyal section of the Department of Missouri and the counties on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers:

First, Steamboats and other water craft running in trade and traveling these rivers to and from the port of St. Louis, or any other port in this Department, must, in addition to the customary registration and enrollment required by the revenue laws of the United States, take out a special license for this renewed intercourse, which is now provided in regulations established in January last for trade and transportation on the Mississippi River.

Second—Such special license must be issued by the Superintendent of Transportation in the City of St. Louis, but can be applied for at any Surveyor of Customs within the Department, whose certificate that all the requisite conditions have been complied with by the applicants must accompany the application when forwarded to the Superintendent, and the aforesaid boats engaging in trade and transportation, under such license, are, of course, subject to the revenue laws of the United States, and must comply fully and faithfully with the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted for the control of commercial or personal intercourse of the sections, under the view to render uniform the customs now in a measure governing trade and travel of the interior; and to subserve the ends of order and law, it is further directed, First, that the permit-system, made necessary by the persistent efforts of persons in the loyal States, who sympathise with those engaged in the rebellion, and by peddlers and corner tramckers, many of whom come from loyal States and sections expressly for this purpose, to smuggle goods, medicines and other supplies through to the insurrectionists, shall be enforced on the Tennessee and Cumberland, as it is on the Ohio and Mississippi. Second, that the examination and sealing of baggage of travelers, introduced mainly by reason of frequent and illegal conveyance of packages of letters to and fro between the North and South, after the rebellion had destroyed the postal facilities of these sections, be extended by Custom-house officers, so as to embrace cavalry on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; third, that water crafts, railroad cars, and all ordinary wheeled vehicles be, until otherwise ordered, prohibited from carrying into the country on the Tennessee and Cumberland baggage not sealed, and merchandize not covered by the customs permit, or shipped by military authority.

Third—These orders are issued only as a measure of safety, to guard against illegal or improper intercourse and exchange of commodities, and are not intended to impose additional expenses or burdens or anything upon trade, or impede in any manner the freedom of legitimate and proper transportation of all. Consequently, first, no charge will be made by the Superintendent of transportation for the special license required to be taken out for the [illegible]; second, blank forms will be supplied to the several surveyors of customs within this Department, for use, without cost to the persons making applications for license; and that the [illegible] aforesaid will use liberally their discretion with which they are intrusted in the issue of permits to convey goods, wares and merceandise going forward for commerce or family supply. Fourth, Surveyors and other officers of the Customs, if resisted in the performance of their duties, will call for aid upon the commander of the nearest military post or encampment, and at places where there are no Custom-House officers or agents, [illegible] required to examine all persons suspected of attempting to prevent the transmission of the mails, or of carrying matter, by any other than regularly established post office channels and agencies, or transportation of merchandize or supplies of any description, not covered by the Custom House permit, or going under the sanction of military authority.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, A. A. G.

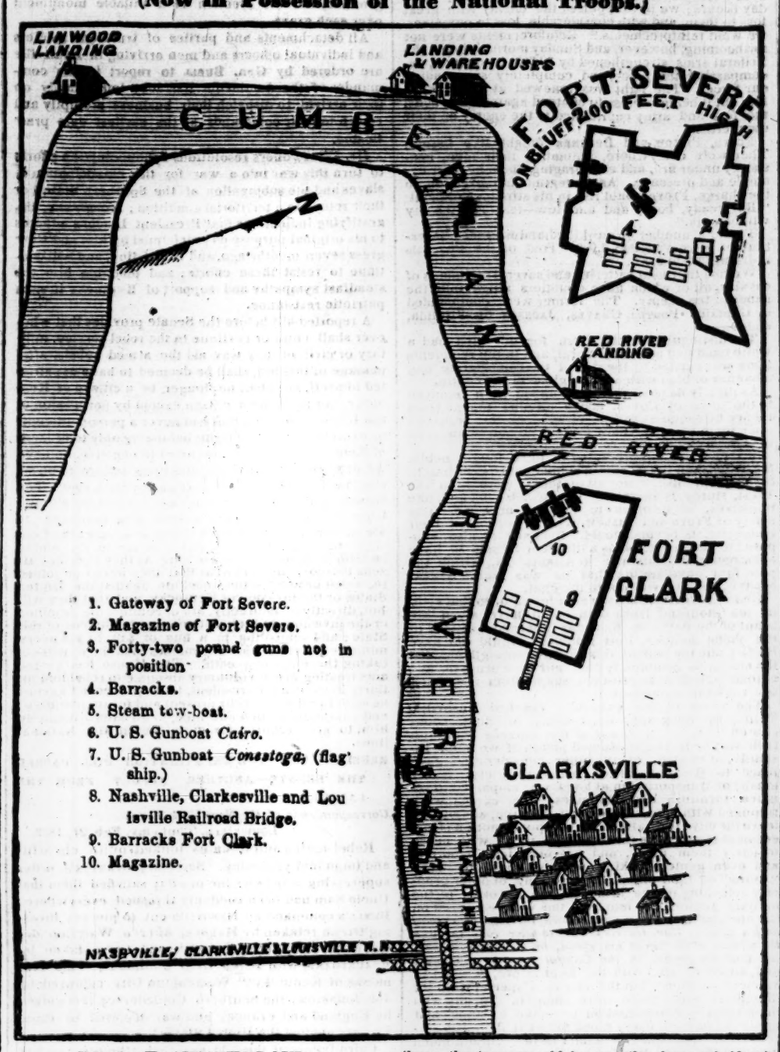
THE REBEL GENERALS, BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Monday, March 3.

The rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were immediately conveyed to their quarters at Fort Warren.

THE REBEL POSITIONS NEAR CLARKSVILLE.

(Now in Possession of the National Troops.)



UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Trip of the Conestoga to Clarksville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT (FLAGSHIP) CONESTOGA, CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1862.

Yesterday morning, Com. FOOTE proceeded up the Cumberland in this boat, accompanied by the gunboat *Cairo*, carrying fifteen heavy pieces. At 10 A. M., we passed the Cumberland Iron Works, owned in part by Hon. JOHN BELL. His two partners went down as prisoners on Tuesday on the *St. Louis*. The contracts for supplying guns and iron sheathing were found, and the mills set on fire; and as we came up, nothing remained but the chimneys and machinery amid the dying embers. These fine works cost a quarter of a million of dollars.

At 3 P. M., to-day, we reached "Linwood Landing," about two miles below the city of Clarksville, and as we rounded the point, we discovered a white flag flying on Fort Severe, located on top of a high hill, at the junction of Red River with the Cumberland. Our men were ordered to the guns, and we proceeded slowly up to Red River landing. As we rounded the bend in the river under the fort, no flag appearing on the fort on the opposite side of Red River, one of the officers waved his handkerchief, and in less than ten seconds, one nearly covered with mud went up, it having blown down during the storm. We now discovered smoke rolling up from the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red Rivers, which had been set on fire by the rebels as soon as we came in sight. A force of marines were taken to the fort, the Stars and Stripes run up, and the place left in charge of Sergeant CHAS. WRIGHT, while the boats proceeded to Clarksville landing.

White flags are flying all through the town, and the boat was literally beset with people as soon as we touched the shore. As the Commodore's flag was wet with rain, it looked dark colored, and one of the frightened people exclaimed, "See there—they have put the *black flag* up;" another, pointing to the *Cairo*, asked what that thing was; on being told it was a gunboat, he said "he'd be dog-on-ed if they weren't the very devil." One man thought if they had their artillery there, they would clean out our craft in about five minutes. On being told that the flagship was the *Conestoga*, they said they had heard of the "Pirate" before, when she carried off their Government stores from Florence. Coffee is worth $1 a pound, and salt $15 a sack. Full two-thirds of the people had deserted the place. They have no money but JEFF. DAVIS' notes and shinplasters. The Bank of Tennessee is issuing notes of denominations of 5 cents upwards. They wanted to see a Treasury Note, and I passed out a $10 bill to them, which was examined with a great deal of curiosity. They inquired who the portrait was designed for, and on being told it was Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, the curiosity went up to fever heat, and one man who had seen him said it was the most correct likeness he had seen, and more than all, that it was a better job of engraving and printing than the Confederates had got, and finally kindly offered to exchange with me for one of the Confederate bills, which favor I most respectfully declined. Fort Severe is a fine fortification, admirably located, but is not finished, having but two 12-pound guns in position, and a 42-pounder ready to go to its place.

Fort Clarke is a low affair, mounting two 24-pounders and one 32, they are all smooth bores; the old-fashioned guns from the Norfolk Navy-yard. The powder we found was so poor that the commander said it would not pay to bring it away, so he ordered it pitched into the river. At noon we again headed down, probably for Fort Donelson, to get a force of mortar-boats and additional gunboats, and before this reaches you we shall be in possession of Nashville.

A VISIT TO CLARKSVILLE.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer in Gen. GRANT'S Army, to his father in St. Louis. It is dated

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 21, 1861.

* * * I was up to Clarksville yesterday, with the General. There are two little forts there which the enemy abandoned, leaving the guns, five in number, unhurt; also, a considerable amount of shot. Clarksville is a very pretty place, of about 7,000 inhabitants, when they are at home; but much more than one-half of the population had deserted the place. All the business houses and shops are closed. The people are in great fear that our army will plunder and destroy their property, although we have given them all assurances they would not be injured. The citizens themselves destroyed all the liquor of every kind they could find, fearing that our troops would get it, and, in consequence, become uncontrollable. We are very glad, of course, that they did; but some of them also destroyed considerable amounts of other property, preferring that to letting it fall into our hands, supposing that we would take it. Had they preserved it, it would not have been touched.

We would have speedily reduced the forts, but the citizens compelled the forces there (if they needed any compulsion) to evacuate them, and leave the public stores, knowing that if a battle was fought there the town would be greatly damaged, if not almost destroyed; besides the loss of large amounts of property by the troops, which they will avert by the course taken. We have had a gunboat lying off the town for three days, and to-day sent up some regiments of troops. Gen. GRANT and staff will remove there in a day or two. The citizens are all secesh. It was evident that they all smothered their real feelings; it could not have been expected that it would be otherwise, as that town raised a regiment for the war, which was taken by us at this place, and everybody had relations and friends among our prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Nashville Reported by the Rebels to have Run the Blockade at Wilmington, N. C.—Delay in the Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 2, VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CALMARY, left Old Point yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, for James River, to receive the Union prisoners, who were expected on Friday. They were not met, however, according to appointment; and having remained at the usual meeting-place until noon to-day, the *George Washington* was sent up with an order for the *Express* to return, unless something had been heard from them. She, accordingly came back, arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the rebel steamer *Jamestown*, which, with the *Yorktown*, is stationed off Hog Island, steamed down to the *Express* with a flag of truce to ascertain the cause of her appearance in the river on two successive days. She stopped abreast of the *Express* at a few rods distance, and lowered a boat with a Lieutenant on board to communicate. He was informed of the errand of the *Express*, and that she was acting upon information furnished by Gen. HUGER; when he explained that his commander had no knowledge of any expected prisoners, and from seeing the *Express* for two days in succession, came down to learn the occasion. He expressed himself satisfied, and returning to Jamestown, she went back to her station. She has been armed with a gun at her bows and another at her stern, and has a sharp iron cut-water projecting some three feet from her bows at the water line. She is supposed to be commanded by Capt. BARNARD. Having been twice disappointed in relation to the expected prisoners it is not known when they will be sent down the river. It is uncertain whether Col. CORCORAN will be among the number although it is quite probable.

Another interview took place yesterday off Craney Island, between Gen. WOOL and Gen. COBB, in reference to a general exchange of prisoners.

We hear, *viâ* Norfolk, that the steamer *Nashville* arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, having run the blockade at that place.

A quantity of telegraphic cable has arrived here for completion of the line across the Bay. As soon as the soundings can be completed the line will be extended to Cape Charles. This will be within two or three days, it is supposed.

Capture of Forty of Jeff. Thompson's Gang.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, 2d, says: A gentleman just arrived from Charleston, Mo., brings intelligence of the capture of forty men of JEFF. THOMPSON'S band, and four small one-pounder guns, near Sykestown.

The gunboat *Lexington* had an engagement a day or two since with a rebel battery at Savanna, Tenn.

[Doubtless the same engagement as is mentioned in our special dispatches.—ED.]

THE PURSUIT OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN, Washington:

It is officially reported that JEFF. THOMPSON, with a large force of cavalry and artillery came north from New Madrid. Our forces advanced from Bird's Point and met his forces at Sykestown. He was pursued into the swamps by the cavalry of Gen. HAMILTON and Col. MORGAN'S Brigade and three pieces of artillery captured. Gen. POPE pursued another detachment south, capturing three more pieces of artillery, one captain, one lieutenant and a number of privates.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Andy Johnson Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

Fifty Thousand Stand of Arms for the Loyal Tennesseeans.

Important Changes in the Organization of the Army.

GEN. SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

The Tax Bill Reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Virginia Roads Again in Bad Condition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

ANOTHER HEAVY RAIN-STORM.

A steady rain has been falling since noon, amounting to quite a storm to night, and flooding the earth and undoing all that last week's dry weather had done.

ANDY JOHNSON PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON accepts the appointment of Brigadier-General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee, and will repair at once to Nashville to organize a State Government and arm and protect the loyal citizens of that State. He will be furnished by the Government with fifty thousand stand of arms for that purpose.

SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

It is understood that Col. F. P. BLAIR had an interview with the President to-day, on the subject of the appointment of Gen. SIGEL as Major-General, the result of which was the determination of the President to send in the name of Gen. SIGEL to the Senate at once for confirmation.

IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS—CHANGES IN THE ARMY CONTEMPLATED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Generals MCCLERNAND, BUELL, BURNSIDE, MCDOWELL, C. F. SMITH, LEW WALLACE, and SIGEL as Major-Generals, and the following as Brigadiers: SPEED of Tennessee, Col. JOHN COCHRANE of New-York, Col. LOGAN of Illinois, Col. MCARTHUR of Ohio, Col. LAURAN of Iowa, Col. WALLACE of Indiana, Col. MCCOOK of Ohio, Col. BERRY of Maine, and Col. FERRY, of Connecticut.

Both Houses also passed the bill giving Generals in command of divisions, staffs—one Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major; one Inspector-General, with the rank of Major; three Aids, with the rank of Captains, and making the senior officer in command of artillery the commander of all artillery in the division, and giving him a position on the staff of the General. This is the first step toward dividing the army into *corps d'armé*, the same as in France.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five sections, one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

THE POST-OFFICE IN NASHVILLE.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON is advised by telegraph from Nashville, the dispatch dated yesterday, that the National flag floats over the Post-office there, and that A. H. MARKLAND, special agent, has charge of the office, and will retain it until relieved by orders from the Department.

GEN. LANDER'S DEATH.

General LANDER received unremitting and affectionate attention during the last hours of his illness. He continued unconscious until 5 o'clock in the evening, when he died quietly and without pain. He expired in the arms of Brigade-Surgeon SUCKLEY, his bed surrounded by his Staff and weeping attendants.

GENERAL SHIELDS.

General SHIELDS has left this city to assume the command of the Division lately under the command of the lamented General LANDER.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The newspaper statement, that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to report against the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, is untrue. The Committee have taken no action whatever on the subject.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being rapidly rebuilt, and will soon be in running order. About forty miles of iron and cross-ties have been carried off by the rebels.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Homestead bill was received from the House.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, appointed Senator from Indiana, in place of BRIGHT, expelled.

Mr. WRIGHT appeared and took the oath.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay. Referred.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to reduce to a Territory South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions (one signed by all the State officers of New-York) asking that the rank of Major-General be conferred on Gen. WOOL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, with an amendment concerning the staff.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of additional aids.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill for the better organization of the cavalry. The report provides for forty regiments of cavalry, and also that officers discharged under the provisions of the bill receive two months extra pay.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to strike out the provision for two months pay.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it one month's pay to both privates and officers.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) thought it best to reduce the cavalry as much as possible. They were a most useless branch of the service. A large number of them were armed with prod sticks with red rags on the end.

The bill was laid aside.

The bill for the organization of the staff of divisions was taken up and passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint as many Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other officers of the staff, as in his judgment the service requires. Adopted.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting orders and information relative to the command in Kansas; also, a communication transmitting the aggregate number of volunteers from each State, &c., and the expenses of that department, were received.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length on the Confiscation bill. He referred to the condition of the country, and claimed that all desired the return of peace, but peace was not to be obtained by subjugation, and by the principles of this bill. Such principles would only perpetuate a relentless war, which must result in extermination before we could have peace. He referred to the counsels of clemency to the enemies by the ancient Grecian and Roman statesmen; he also quoted from modern authors on international law—VATTEL, GROTIUS, &c.—in favor of clemency and against the destruction of private property. He claimed that the policy of this Government and the counsels of the greatest and best men of the country were opposed to confiscation. He referred to the inaugural of the President and his instructions to the Secretary of State, as in favor of clemency. He said the bill was in violation of all international law, and no such act was ever passed by civilized nations. The general usage of the civilized world was not to touch private property on land, and such usage characterized this Government in the Mexican War. He said that the people of this country had as much right to the privileges of war as any other country. He contended, further, that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was a bill of attainder, and a bill of attainder without a parallel in history, operating on the whole class of the people; not against a few individuals, as cases of attainder in England. It was a bill to send agents of the Government out to seize the property of millions of people without proceeding before any Court. Nothing was so disastrous to the country as to organize an army of informers to scour the country to pry out property to seize on. Such a policy as this would never cure the evil. It would only make a large body of desperate men. Every true man, who ever tasted freedom, would rather die than to submit to such degradation. He could not contemplate the result of freeing a vast population of slaves at the South, and turning them loose on the country, without fear.

Without concluding, Mr. MCDOUGAL gave way to Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the petition of S. FERGUSON BEACH, asking to be admitted to a seat as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The Committee append to the report a resolution that Mr. BEACH is not entitled to a seat.

The subject was laid over.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing internal revenue for the support of the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order one week from next Tuesday.

Ten thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

Mr. STEVENS said: As considerable impatience has been expressed by the public at the delay in reporting the bill, he desired to say that the Committee on Ways and Means did not obtain possession of the estimates and facts to enable them to judge how much revenue was necessary, until the first week in January. The Committee then had before them all the appropriation bills, which were all passed ten days ago, being earlier than usual in the session. The Committee were also engaged some time on the currency question, including the Treasury note bill. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, who worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time than any laborer, mechanic or manufacturer in the United States. When the sub-committee completed their labors, the entire Committee of Ways and Means had gone over the bill carefully, article by article, item by item, until they adopted it as their unanimous report. He did not ask any commendation for the Committee, but desired that when the subject came to be considered and reviewed, benevolent indulgence may be extended to them. He desired the extra copies of the bill ordered to be printed to be distributed for the consideration of the people who are to sustain the burdens, and that they may have the benefit of their suggestions.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit copies of the correspondence, or other information, relative to the present condition of Mexico, and the alleged design of the allied Powers in invading Mexico, to establish a monarchy.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war in which the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay it upon the table. Carried—60 against 58.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffenton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Edwards, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Critfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shefield, Shellabarger, Smith, Steele of New-York, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trumble, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wickliffe, Woodruff and Wright—58.

The House passed a substitute for the Senate bill, incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, providing for the payment of the awards of the Commissions for claims, growing out of military movements in the Department of the West.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which, he said, he wanted to debate, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend all unexecuted orders for fire arms to companies, manufacturers, or individuals, until the future action of Congress, or until they shall be either suspended or annulled by its authority.

The resolution, at Mr. CONKLING'S request, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into and report on the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers at Madison, Ind.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the amount of the subscriptions to the National Loan, authorized by the act of the 17th of July, 1861, the amounts of money

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Reported Movement of the Rebel Army on the Potomac.

THE SICK SENT TO THE REAR.

Impeachment of a Virginia Judge for Union Sentiments.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received copies of Raleigh (N. C.) and Richmond and other Virginia papers of late dates from which we make the following interesting extracts:

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* publishes the following:

"A private letter, *received from Centreville last night, states that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselves in marching order.*

By passengers who arrived on last night's train, the above report is confirmed, and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning.

We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE PITTS.

The following order from the Virginia Legislature appears prominently in the last Richmond paper:

In relation to Judge E. P. Pitts, passed Feb. 21, 1862:

Whereas, E. P. Pitts, Judge of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Virginia, has been charged before this House with *disloyalty against the State of Virginia, and against the Confederate States of America, in adhering to, and giving aid and comfort and counsel to the enemies of said State*, and of the Confederate States, and it is proper for the General Assembly to take such charges into consideration, and if sustained by sufficient evidence, to remove said E. P. Pitts from his office aforesaid, therefore, be it

Resolved, with the concurrence of the Senate, That on the 25th day of March, 1862, both Houses of the General Assembly will proceed to consider and decide upon the aforesaid charges against said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, and if such charges be sustained, to remove him from his said office.

Resolved, further, That notice be given to the said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, of the proceedings proposed to be had against him, and of the causes alleged for his removal, by a publication of this preamble and resolutions in one of the newspapers printed in Richmond and in one of the newspapers printed in Norfolk for four consecutive weeks prior to the 25th of March, 1862.

A copy from the rolls. WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
(Attest,) C. H. D. and K. of R. of Va.

THE ENEMY AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

A correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book*, under date of Craney Island, Feb. 27, says:

"Reinforcements of the enemy in considerable numbers have for several days past been conveyed from Old Point to Newport's News by water. Yesterday, the 26th, one of their unarmed transports, with troops aboard, quietly steamed up and passed along the opposite shore, in full view of the island. We could almost count the men and their glittering bayonets, and from their appearance as they landed on the bridge at Newport's News, they must have numbered at least five or six hundred men.

This movement of the enemy is highly offensive, and is done with the evident design of making an attack on our battery at Pig Point, and yet we do not make the least effort to molest them. Have we not the power, or does it result from our defensive policy?

A GLOOMY REBEL VIEW.

From the Raleigh Register.

It would be criminal as well as idle to deny that *the present is the most gloomy period which the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war* for freedom and independence on the one side, and conquest and subjugation on the other. What then? Must the South give up its ship of State, and strike its flag—that flag which in so short a period has waved triumphantly over so many battle-fields? Must the people of the South become the *serfs and vassals of the damnable Yankees*, and the scorn and scoff of the nations of the earth? Never! never!! never!!! Better that the last Southern man be buried beneath the soil in whose defence he died, than become the slave of Yankee tyrants. The world never beheld a more degrading spectacle than would be presented in a South conquered and held in subjugation by the *depraved, brutal, cowardly, cheating, vulgar Yankees*. But this will not be, cannot be. Ten millions of people resolved to live or die freemen cannot be enslaved. The enemy may ravage our coasts and destroy our cities, but they can never take and hold the heart of our country if the South speaks the word, "It shall not be done." That word will be spoken, and the fiat will be made good. If we have been lulled by our brilliant victories into an overweening confidence, we will now realize the stern realities before us. Overwhelmed with debt and bankruptcy, the enemy is now making his last desperate struggle to force us into a hated union with him, *that through our boundless resources he may relieve his shoulders of the weight of debt which is crushing him to the earth.* To enslave the South they incurred this debt, and the South, if enslaved, will be made to pay it. "Let us all, then, use the language of the Old Guard, "We may die, but will never surrender." Let us meet the foe when we can, and drive him back, or perish in the attempt. As reasonable men, we must have expected when this contest commenced to encounter reverses and disasters. That we have encountered so few is most wonderful, and attributable to the mercy and goodness of that Being who has smiled upon our cause, and who will smile upon it if we will deserve success. "The darkest hour comes just before morning," and when we think of the dark hours which shrouded our ancestors during a seven years' war for independence, and the bright and glorious morn of liberty which they ushered in, will we not take courage, and resolve never to part with that liberty which they bequeathed to us? We will! we will!! We must and we will resort to every means and appliance to repel the unnatural foe. *The hesitating, defensive policy must be abandoned.* If we gain victories we must realize the results of them, and not again let the enemy recover his shattered forces, and gain heart to renew the conflict.

"YANKEES ELATED."

Under this heading the Richmond *Examiner* has the following significant intelligence;

"Distressing as was the rumors from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. *The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themselves*, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing by their own acknowledgment our internal enemies. Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate, *so great was their joy, that it could scarcely be contained.*

We learn that a man went throught this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, *still in Philadelphia*, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second Market, Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back, said: 'Ah, ah! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you.'

We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears."

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

1. *Be it ordained*, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made, or hereafter to be made: *Provided, however*, That volunteers, heretofore in service re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: *Provided further*: That said volunteers shall not be a longer time than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time; *And provided further*, That the Government shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant-General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. That the Governor shall call upon the several captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina now in the field, or officers in command, to muster their said companies for reenlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in order to forward this purpose, the captains of companies or officer in command of the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will reenlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to reenlist, he will cause to subscribe a roll containing such obligation, with their names and places of residence, at the times of their first entry into service, and the signatures of the persons so reenlisting shall be as binding as if they had been mustered into service, which lists he will immediately return to the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

5. That volunteer companies now in service, reenlisting, may retain their present organization, or reorganize at their option; and that all volunteers not reenlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies, and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor; and the company commissioned officers shall elect the field officers: *Provided, however*, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be reelected, shall bear the date of their former commissions.

6. That the Government shall have power to appoint captains and lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commissioned officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: *Provided, however*, That no persons shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who in writing have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; and in like manner for twenty-five privates, a First Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates a Second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. That a bounty of $50, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers whose term of service altogether for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to wit: to all volunteers now in service at the time of their reentry into service; to all now in the service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: *Provided, however*, That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: *And, provided further*, That such payment may be made in Treasury notes, unless otherwise provided by law.

Ratified Feb. 19, 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS, Pres't. of Convention.
W. L. STEEL, Principal Secretary.
L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February 1862. RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, appeared in his seat, and, after the reading of the journal, took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, presented the following bill, supplementary to the establishment of a War Department:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that if any officer of the army be appointed Secretary of War, and enter upon the duties of that office, he shall not thereby lose his rank in the army, but only the pay and allowances thereof during the time he is Secretary of War, and receiving the salary of that officer."

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, submitted the following preamble and joint resolution:

Whereas, The war in which we are now engaged with the Government and people of the late United States, was not provoked nor inaugurated by the Government or people of the Confederate States, and is now prosecuted and maintained by them only in vindication of the highest and most sacred rights of a people resolved to be free and independent. And,

Whereas, The right of self-government, and the right to change, alter, or abolish their form of Government by the people of these States, and to ordain and establish another, by their authority, better calculated to promote their happiness and secure their liberties, are rights inherent and inalienable, and by them never surrendered, and which they, in the most solemn manner, do now pledge themselves *never to surrender*. And wherers, the war now waged against them is the work of Northern fanaticism, and was conceived and is now prosecuted for the subjugation of the people of these States, and the overthrow of their social and domestic institutions, and finally for their enslavement and degradation before the civilized world; be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, That the people of these States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the Government ordained and established by them, and to this end, by their representatives, do hereby most solemnly pledge the last man and the last dollar within the limits of this Confederacy for the prosecution of this war, until their independence as a nation is recognized and acknowledged.

Resolved, 2d, That a brave and manly people can neither be appalled by danger nor intimidated by defeat, and that the people of these States will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, when these are necessary means of escape from subjugation and enslavement, and firmly rleying, as they do, upon the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, they will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend.

On motion of Mr. OER, of South Carolina, the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all duties upon imports, of abolishing all ports of enury, of preventing all exports from the Confederate States, except by permission of the Government; and of requiring the masters or owners of all vessels landing a cargo upon our coast, who desire to reload for exportation from this country, to submit a manifest of the cargo so landed to some designated authority of the Government, which the right, on the part of said authority, to grant or withhold the permission so desired; and of inforcing the policy herein indicated by the most stringent penalties and regulations, and that said Committee report as early as practicable, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, submitted the following preamble and joint resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, It is desirable to encourage the planters of tobacco and cotton in the Confederate States, and others who are *bona fide* owners thereof, to destroy, by burning or otherwise, those articles, rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all such persons who shall burn their cotton or tobacco, or otherwise destroy the same to prevent these articles from falling into the hands of the army or navy of the United States, *shall be fully indemnified by the Government of the Confederate States*, upon proof of the number of pounds of tobacco or cotton so destroyed, and proof of the necessity of such destruction to prevent the enemy from getting possession thereof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FOSTER, of Alabama, offered a resolution, instructing inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the construction and equipment of Fort Henry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOLT, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee of Ways and means:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of *restricting and limiting, by law, the production of cotton in the Confederate States during the continuance of the war and blockade.* And also into the expediency of the Confederate Government taking into its own control, by purchase, advances thereon, or otherwise, of all the cotton now on hand, or which may be known in said Confederate States during the existence of the present war and blockade, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of productions and manufactures of the United States into the Confederate States. Referred.

REBEL RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The following paragraph is from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"A correspondent from Yorktown informs us that the Louisiana Zouave battalion has reënlisted for the war. The spirit of reënlisting has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. If the recruiting is at all comparable to the noble spirit in the army, we only fear we shall not have arms enough for the men. But let them enlist—let them come forward like men to sustain their country's cause, and arms will no doubt be found for them. There is one way they can be had, if no other, and that is to take them from the enemy. This can be done if our men will it. But there is the deadly pike yet to be brought into use. Many regiments may be armed and drilled with that, to do sure and efficient work in the battle-field.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from Augusta, Georgia, gives the following account from an "eye-witness:"

Saturday was the Rubicon of Fort Donelson. The enemy had received strong reinforcements during the week, and now they numbered, according to their own estimates, fifty thousand men. Snow lay on the ground to the depth of three inches, and a cold, blinding sleet poured incessantly in the faces of our soldiers. Still, with all these odds, they faltered not. Early in the day, the order came from head-quarters to make a vigorous attack on the right flank of the Federal army, which, thirty-five thousand strong, was posted on the opposite hills, under command of Gen. GRANT. Not more than ten thousand of our men were engaged in this movement, but such was the impetuosity of their advance, that the enemy fled in confusion from their entrenchments.

Charge after charge was made by our regiments, and the ground was covered with the slain. Three hundred prisoners, including several officers belonging to an Illinois regiment, four batteries and 2,500 stand of arms were captured. The former are now in a Confederate prison. The two latter may have been retaken, but this fact is not ket known. Everywhere, in the earlier part of the day, our flag was victorious.

The Federal commander finding that his right had been turned, and that the day would be lost but for some decisive effort, concentrated his troops in the afternoon on our right, and making a sudden plunge, after a long and desperate struggle, redeemed his morning's loss by capturing a portion of our entrenchments. The dead lay piled up in heaps, their gore trickling in red lines along the snow in every direction. Still our troops fought on, contesting, inch by inch, the ground they were compelled to yacate. At nightfall the fiaing ceased, and at 12 o'clock PILLOW telegraphed to Nashville, "The day is ours; we have repulsed the enemy with great loss to them, and with considerable loss to ourselves. we want reinforcements." Reinforcements were not forthcoming, however, and Sunday morning found the Federal arms strengthened by 30,000 fresh men, encompassing the place, and completely surrounding our forces. The fight was renewed at 5 o'clock, A. M.; but it being useless to contend against such odds, the fort and army capitulated to the enemy on their own terms.

FLOYD, PILLOW and BUCKNER fought like heroes. They were everywhere, animating their men, constantly under fire, and encouraging them by their example and presence. As the regiments moved on to the charge, FLOYD would rise in his stirrups and shout: "Be steady, boys, and aim low—fear not the day will be ours."

The total number of our killed and wounded is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. That of the Federals at from 4,000 to 6,000.

We had four field batteries and several regiments of cavalry, all of which have doubtless fallen into the hands of the enemy. The former were commanded by Captains PORTER, GRAVES, JACKSON of Virginia, and ——.

To distinguish friend from foe, our men had a white band tied around the arm, and in the regiments there was carried by the side of the Confederate flag a banner of blue with a white globe in the centre.

As rapidly as possible the wounded were removed to the town of Dover, above alluded to, and from thence by steamers to Nashville. The care bestowed upon toem was excellent, there being an abundance of both physicians and refreshments.

The enemy are represented to have fought nobly, far better than the Northern soldiers have ever fought before; but most, if not all of them, were from the West, sturdy farmers and backwoodsmen, and, like ourselves, accustomed to the use of arms. The safety of FLOYD and PILLOW, with a portion of their command, is beyond doubt. BUCKNER is also supposed to have escaped, as a dispatch is said to have been received by his wife in Atlanta, Ga., within the past four days, stating that he was well. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON was not in the fight.

Had reinforcements been sent forward, so that eight or ten thousand fresh men could have stood the brunt of the battle on Saturday afternoon, instead of our jaded soldiers, Fort Donelson would not have fallen; but the lack of this effective strength enabled the enemy to completely hem our little army in, and extend their lines in crescent shape from river bank to river bank around us.

The news of the surrender reached Nashville, Tenn., by telegraph, on Sunday morning about church time, while many of the citizens were on their way to their accustomed places of worship. Instantly, of course, every other consideration gave place to the thought of personal safety. Every means of transportation at hand was employed to remove furniture and valuables; the depots were thronged with men, women and children, anxious to leave the city; train after train was put in motion; Government stores were thrown open to all who chose to carry them away, and negroes, Irish laborers, and even genteel-looking persons could be seen "toting" off their pile of hog, clothing, or other property belonging to the army, though, by order of the military authorities, much of this was recovered on the ensuing day. *In a single word, the city was crazy with a panic. Gov. Harris is said to have rode through the streets, at the top of his speed, on horseback, crying out that the papers in the Capitol must be removed*; and, subsequently, with the Legislature, which had at once assembled, left the city in a special train for Memphis. Still, there were some in the city who manifested a determination to make a stand and apply the torch to every home before it should be surrendered. This state of affairs lasted, without much modification, until Monday evening, when the excitement began to subside. All the rolling stock of the railroads converging in Nashville was brought into requisition, and the machinery in the Armory, guns, and much valuable provisions, &c., were removed. *Seven trains, loaded with women and children inside, and crowded with frightened men on the top, left the city in one day.*

As soon as it was supposed that the enemy were advancing—in fact, early Sunday morning—a meeting of prominent citizens was held, and a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Ex-Gov. E. S. BROWN, Hon. ANDREW EWIN$, and Hon. EDWIN EWING, decided that the surrender should be made only on condition that private persons and property should be respected; but these terms had not, at the latest advices, been submitted to the Federal commander. Gen. JOHNSTON informed the citizens that he should be compelled to evacuate the place on account of his inability to defend it with the force at his command, and Gen. PILLOW subsequently made o speech to the public, in which he informed them that the army would fall back and endeavor to retrieve their losses from another point.

On Sunday the army evacuating Bowling Green passed through Nashville, *en route* for Murfreesboro, or some other locality in that vicinity—a heterogeneous mixture of artillery, cavalry, infantry, ambulances, wagons, and negroes, all worn down with their long forced march of eighty miles.

The city is said to have been very unsound, and McCLERNARD himself confessed that he was in daily receipt of information concerning the movements of our troops. Phosphorus and other inflammable compounds have since been found concealed, ready for use, ann it is also stated that a batch of Union flags were discovered; but whether or not these were the remains of some former celebration, is unknown.

By this time there is little doubt that the Federals are in possession of the city, but from positive intelligence received here, it is certain that it was not occupied on Wednesday last.

Meanwhile the Government officers and citizens have been active in removing the most valuable articles that could be transported, and the Yankees have undoubtedly found a very inconsiderable share of the booty they expected.

THE BRAVE AND GALLANT FLOYD.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

This brave and gallant man, after his brilliant but unsuccessful defence of Fort Donelson, retreated with a portion of his brigade to Nashville. Upon his arrival in that place, he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens, and in response to the calls of an immense crowd who visited him at his quarters, spoke as follows: "This," said Gen. F., "is not the time for speaking, but for action. It was time for every man now that loved his country to enlist in the army and for the war. Not a day ought to be lost." He spoke feelingly of the fight at Fort Donelson, where only 10,000 effective men fought for four days and nights against a force of 40,000 of the enemy. But nature could not hold out any longer—men required rest, and after having lost over one-third of his gallant force, he was compelled to retire, not, however, without leaving over 1,000 dead of the enemy on the field. He spoke in high terms of Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, whom he said had not slept a wink in three nights, and also that his plan was a wise one to entice the enemy to our mountain fastnesses away from the water-courses, and then to drive him back and carry the war into his own country.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Indianapolis, Feb. 22, 1862:

"I have just returned from seeing a big train of prisoners from Fort Donelson unloaded. They are a hard looking set—the hardest I ever saw anywhere. They are just as they were picked up, as to clothing and equipments. They wear nothing which can be called uniforms. Homespun cloth—red, white, black, yellow, brown, blue, mixed—make up their dress. Some are without hats, and all the rest have shocking bad hats. They are ragged, dirty, and *hard* every way. Many were very young boys, and nearly all of the style usually denominated "poor white trash." Several negroes were along. In blankets, the same variety was noticeable—carpets predominating largely—some of very good material. While the cars stopped, before unloading, I had time to talk with some of the prisoners. I asked one fellow if there were any Union men in the South. Yes, he said, plenty of them—half the men on the train were Union men. Well, I said, what did you fight against the Union for, then? He said their newspapers and leaders told them that we at the North were all Abolitionists, and were coming to set the negroes free, and steal all their property and murder them all—and of course we would fight. He expressed surprise, as all did, whom I talked to, at the kind treatment received from our soldiers after their surrender. He said that they expected to be shot down of course. All whom I heard speak, said if they had known what now seemed to be the truth, that they would never have enlisted, and all they now asked was to get home, and they would fight no more. Some of the prisoners were sullen and would not talk at all."

The Ring.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER ON STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, JOHN DORSEY and JOHN MORRISON proceeded to a place two miles south of Factoryville, Staten Island, and engaged in a personal conflict, which lasted one hour and thirty-seven minutes. Forty-two rounds were fought. MORRISON was severely punished, and was taken from the field by his friends in a nearly blinded condition. DORSEY received some heavy blows. About forty persons were present. The whole affair was managed without any interference on the part of the authorities.

From Kentucky.

TENNESSEE OUES—RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—ACTS OF THE HOUSE—POWELL'S EXPULSION CALLED FOR, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Though all military telegrams were suppressed last night, we are assured that Gen. BUELL, on the 24th, occupied Nashville, and the National flag floats over the Tennessee State-house.

The House Committee on National Relations advises the purchase of the ground in Hart in which the remains of Col. WILLICH'S men, who fell Dec. 17, are interred; the building of a brick wall around the grounds, and the erection of a suitable monument over each grave.

All detachments and parties of transient soldiers and individual officers and men arriving in Louisville are ordered by Gen. BUELL to report to the commander of the Louisville Barracks immediately on their arrival, to dispatch their business promptly and return to their commands at the earliest date practicable.

Mr. WOLFE offers resolutions denouncing the efforts to turn this war into a war for the emancipation of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a territorial condition; recognizing the gratifying indications that President LINCOLN adheres to his original purpose as proclaimed by him and Congress seven months ago, and is resisting, and will continue to resist these efforts; and pledging him the steadfast sympathy and support of Kentucky in such patriotic resistance.

A reported bill before the Senate provides that whoever shall enter or continue in the rebel service, military or civil, or any way aid the armed rebels, after passage of this bill, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor again be a citizen except by permission of the Legislature; and that whenever a person attempts to exercise any of the rights belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided, and upon failure to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right. The House, by 65 to 13, has passed a bill requiring all ministers and priests, before solemnizing marriages, to file affidavits that they have sworn to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and to be faithful to Kentucky so long as they remain citizens thereof; also to swear that they have not joined in, aided or abetted the rebellion against the United States or the invasion of Kentucky, and that they will not, directly or indirectly, aid or comfort the rebellion or the invasion, so long as they remain citizens of this State; and subjecting to a fine of $10 to $50 every minister or priest who solemnizes marriage without taking the foregoing oath. The House has passed acts treating every voluntary absentee in rebeldom for thirty days as a non-resident, to be proceeded against as such in all respects by present and future plaintiffs; and compelling such absentee, in all suits brought by him, to give security for costs within the National lines.

REBEL HOAXES—THE EXPATRIATION BILL PASSED THE SENATE—ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE LADIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

Rebel males and females looked quite cheerful and impudent yesterday. Secretary STANTON'S order suppressing war news for one day satisfied them that Uncle Sam had been suddenly thrashed everywhere; BUELL'S command at Nashville cut to pieces; Bowling Green retaken by HARDEE, after a Waterloo defeat of the Yankees; Paducah and Cairo taken by BEAUREGARD, with 20,000 from Columbus, "the Marnassas of Kentucky;" Washington City captured by JOE JOHNSTON: the Southern Confederacy recognized by England and France: and war declared by those Powers against the United States!

Cairo letters of the 23d say that "before another week has elapsed, Columbus, by some means or other, will be quarters for Union troops."

In my sketch of Mr. GUTHRIE'S speech, on the 22d, I omitted two points: 1. The Union sentiment is strong enough in Tennessee, and, he believes, will be strong enough in all the seceded States, when supported by the Union armies, to take possession of the State Governments and bring them again under the folds of the Constitution. 2. If Congress is prompt and efficient, with efficient aid from the Executive, he sees no reason why the Constitution and the Union may not be restored within the next 90 or 100 days, and more than half our immense army returned to their peaceful homes and usual industrial pursuits.

The Senate has joined the House in thanking Gens. SCHOEPF, NELSON, THOMAS, GARFIELD, GRANT, FOOTE and their commands, and Gens. HALLECK and BUELL.

The Senate, yesterday, by 19 to 4, passed the bill for the expatriation of all who continue in rebel service after this measure becomes a law. The House, I presume, will concur in the same.

The House Military Committee reports a bill that all able-bodied male citizens, between 18 and 45 years, constitute the Kentucky Volunteer Militia, and that every volunteer swear to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky. Whoever after having been sworn shall talk and act as did BUCKNER and Staff and their dupes, will be punished severely. The Bucknerites' daily language was: "We wouldn't hesitate to take twenty oaths a day to support the Constitution of Kentucky and the Constitution of the United States, and then to do exactly as we please."

Our "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society," at their tenth regular meeting, report from the several Wards 629 articles of clothing and bedding, and numberless sundries, 211 articles do. from Shelby, 246 do. from Leicester, Mass., besides divers substantials and delicacies from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

PONTIAC.

The Settlement.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Wednesday, Feb, 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As recent events betoken the near overthrow of the rebellion, the question suggests itself, What shall be the basis of settlement with the recusant States, upon their laying down their arms as an initiatory step toward returning to loyalty? As to what it *should* be, in abstract justice to their deserts, there will be but little variety of opinion; but, in view of the complicated bearings of the question, as well as what might, from charity, be regarded as extenuating circumstances, growing out of the masses at the South being misled by unprincipled leaders, what should be the precise terms of adjustment, becomes one of the most difficult problems for solution in the whole range of the subject.

The Sylla and Chraryb dis involved in the matter, are these: First, by overrating the effects of our recent victories, and our superior prowess in conflict, judging from our own stand-point alone, we may underrate the estimate the South may yet retain of their power of resistance, and consequently strike a point in our proposed terms of settlement which they would sooner contest indefinitely than succumb to.

On the other hand, from disappointment in the results of the rebellion, coupled with a desire of retribution upon their leaders who incited it, together with the apprehension that our victorious career may not be suspended short of a total subjugation of the South, we may err in exacting less as the penalty of treason than they expect. The desideratum then is, What shall be the medium? In arriving at this, we need to avoid extreme counsels.

As we are compelled to deal with it, then, it ceases to be a question of abstract justice, as to what forfeiture the South should be made to sustain, or the nation have a right to exact, and becomes one of expediency simply, in view of its multiform bearings; an individual, having the right to waive his own personal prerogatives, if he chooses, an emergency arising in which he finds it politic to abate his rights to conciliate a desired end.

There is a certain limit, which, if we transcend or fall short of, in making terms with the South, the concurrent voice of the world at large, even including the seceded States themselves, will unite in criticising. Should we ignominiously yield to the recusant States the liberty of returning to the Union under the old *régime*, fostering Slavery by the protection of the Constitution, and retaining it in the District of Columbia, we should evince a cravenness to its behests that would neutralize all the moral effects of the war upon the Southern mind, making it as arrogant and exacting as in its palmiest days of National control, besides making us the scorn and derision of both the civilized and uncivilized world.

Lord NELSON when sending dispatches once, dictating terms of capitulation to a beleagured city, said to his Secretary, who suggested the use of a wafer instead of sealing-wax, because it could be applied with more expedition, "It is not the time, under circumstances like these, to appear in a *hurry*; it would betray to the enemy want of confidence in ourselves to compel him to accept our terms." Our most vulnerable point at the present juncture, is a liability to precipitancy in offering terms of peace. The temptation to be rid of a dilemma at a sacrifice which an adversary knows we cannot afford, is certain either to perpetuate the evil, or at best, lead to its immediate ecurrence.

The question then recurs, what shall be the basis of settlement with the South, upon the restablishment of our sway over the territory of the seceded States? First, real and personal—expressly or impliedly—take Slavery protection out of the Constitution; and say to the seceded States, by the grace of forbearance which is entirely unmerited by you, we will suffer Slavery to exist only where it now is, in the States, as a local institution; to be protected only by the laws of such States as where it now exists. It shall not again find entrance upon the floor of Congress, neither by a three-fifths basis of representation, nor shall any case of grievance arising out of it as a State institution, presume to seek redress within the precincts of the National Capitol. Henceforth it shall have no voice, no influence in framing any laws that shall in the remotest degree compromise the national integrity in its behalf. Persons held to service by the tenure of commonwealth enactments, you must keep within your own limits, all such persons becoming enfranchised citizens whenever they set foot—voluntarily or involuntarily—upon Free-State soil.

Second, let the Constitution be so amended that hereafter "no State shall be admitted to the Union in whose Constitution involuntary servitude by persons over the age of twenty-one years, is incorporated."

Third, all States who disever their allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States shall contribute, by whatever means Congress shall decree, their *pro rata* amount towards liquidating the expenses of the war incurred by the rebellion.

Fourth, on the part of the United States—the above conditions being entered into by the States now in rebellion, let Government at once proceed to remove all obstructions to commerce that have been necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

But without waiting a moment to consummate the reduction of the rebellion, let Congress proceed to such action as will free the slaves in the District of Columbia, by paying a fair sum for them to all loyal masters. The effect of this might be to lead to similar action towards some or all of the five northern Border States. A general amnesty towards the people of the seceded States should be vouchsafed—upon the obvious ground of their having been misled by unprincipled leaders—while the latter (if they can be secured) should be hung or banished for life, according to the magnitude of their offences.

A child that was threatened punishment by its parent if found guilty of disobedience, upon yielding to the temptation of committing the forbidden act, was so impressed with the justice of its expected correction, that it carried the rod to its parent to fulfill the sentence. Crime carries with it its adjunctive merit of punishment; and, as a rule, the admoaition of a guilty conscience is a tolerable correct criterion to the retribution which justice decrees to the offender. The individual who steals a horse, in a civilized community, is not disappointed at receiving the penalty of imprisonment; he expects it, if detected; he does not expect, however, to be *hung* for it; nor does the community expect he will. The South, if overcome, expects as much of a punishment for their offences, at least, as we have enumerated in the foregoing specifications. Without it, treason would be emboldened a thousand fold to a reiteration of imbroglios against the National Government.

It is not improbable, however, that the present pressure brought to bear upon the rebellion may induce the arch-principals of it, as well as the people, to succumb to the National authority, in hopes of sharing the clemency which may be accorded to the latter; but such indiscriminate leniency cannot for a moment be thought of; "*the stones*" composing the sepulchres of our departed heroes, "*would cry out*" against such a farcical manifestation of justice; and the tears of widowed and fatherless bereavement would congeal in sickly horror at the mockery of their sacrifice for their country's honor.

When our vindicated rights vouchsafe us peace, let us welcome its return; but, rather than, like Esau, sell the birthright of those principles of civil liberty, reared into the glorious structure of our National Government by our Fathers, and cemented by their blood, for the miserable pottage of pampered ease and commercial aggrandizement, let the hope of that peace flee to the future's vista so remote that the present generation—if need be—shall go to their resting-place while yet the din of battle, in vindication of our rights and honor, is sounding in the land.

V. C. TAYLOR.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Character of the Institution—Its Usefulness to the Country, &c.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Since the 1st instant the semi-annual examination of the Naval Academy has been progressing, and is now near its close; and it is gratifying to state, that the results are most satisfactory to all who have had the privilege of witnessing the progress of the Cadets, who are, ere long, to become the officers of our navy. At the present time the number of Cadets in the Academy is much below an average, for reasons that must be patent to all. On the breaking out of the rebellion, it was found necessary to send the first and second class to sea, to make up the deficiency in Midshipmen, and the pressing exigencies of the service also compelled the Navy Department to call the third class into active service, for which it was, of course, but very imperfectly prepared. But everywhere these young officers have rendered most important service, and many of the higher classes are at this moment filling very important and responsible positions. The fourth class has since advanced, and at the commencement of the Fall term, in October, it became the third class, numbering fifty-eight. Since the first of October a fourth class has been formed of the newly appointed Cadets, who have passed a successful examination on presenting their credentials. Of this class there are now two hundred and six in the Academy, the first Division being quartered on shore, and the remaining number, about one hundred and eighty, are on board the *Constitution*. Those on shore are quartered in the Atlantic House, (leased for that purpose,) a large and tolerably convenient building. The *Constitution* is moored at the wharf at Goat Island, in the inner harbor, and about half a mile from the city, with which communication is kept up by means of a small steamer, employed for that purpose. The parade ground of Fort Walcott, Goat Island, is used for a drill and play ground for the Cadets attached to the ship, and on the ramparts a number of guns have been mounted, for target practice and instruction in naval gunnery. On shore, a parade ground has also been provided for the Cadets at the Atlantic House, who are drilled every fine afternoon in infantry tactics and naval light artillery.

Appointments to the Naval Academy are made by members of Congress, every member having one appointment yearly at his disposal. The youth who is so fortunate as to receive an appointment, reports himself at the Academy at the proper time, (the opening of a new term,) and is at once subjected to two examinations. The first, by the Medical Board, is a rigid one, and if he have not a good constitution and a well-formed and well-developed body, or if there be any indication of weakness or apparent tendency to disease, he cannot pass. The result is, all who do pass are sound, healthy, robust boys, whose frames soon become more fully developed by the gymnasium and practical exercises, which, at all seasons of the year, are a part of the discipline of the Academy.

From the Medical Board, if accepted, he passes to the Academic Board, where the examination is light for a boy who has had any training at all before presenting himself for admission. He is required to show that he is a fair reader, can write a tolerable hand, is a good speller and has mastered arithmetic as far as long division, inclusive. The defects are usually in spelling and arithmetic, and in both of these branches there is apparent, at every examination, a lamentable want of drilling at home and in school. Boys who have possessed every other qualification, and who have been favored with two or three examinations, to give them every opportunity to enter, have signally failed when sent to the blackboard.

Those who pass are, required to report themselves on board the *Constitution* where their identity is soon lost in the numbers of their own age, and all dressed in a neat, becoming uniform, which they are required to keep in the most perfect order. A hammock and a locker is assigned to each one; he, and everything belonging to him, is numbered, and by his number he is known. No time is lost, and they at once commence their studies, few in number the first year; but in these they are drilled till they are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of an English education. No advance is made till that which has been learned is understood and can be applied correctly and without hesitation. The studies for the first term are arithmetic, English grammar and geography; and for the second term, geometry, English grammar, history and composition. The recitations are all at the blackboard. The question is given and the answer is written out at length on the board—a method which tests the pupil's knowledge of the subject, and, at the same time, perfects him in composition, orthography

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

Entanglements—A Plague of Ants—Napoleon's Tomb and the Improvements—Capture of a Slaver—A Touch of Homesickness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U.S. S. SARATOGA, LOANDO, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

During our visit at St. Helena, from which point I last wrote, but three American vessels stopped—one, the whaler *Concordia*, on a cruise; the *Witch of the Wind*, Capt. Tebb, bound to England, which put in for repairs, which she received, but at most exorbitant rates, the caulking of every seam costing over twenty dollars, and the *Southern Cross*, which hove to off the harbor, to obtain water and pick up information as to the whereabouts of the *Sumter*, whose exploits are the theme of general comment and indignation, even out here.

In other years the harbor of Jamestown has been always well filled with shipping, but the unsafe condition of the waters of the United States has kept to the eastward of the Cape many a vessel that otherwise would have ere this discharged her cargo at home.

This scarcity of shipping is a disastrous blow to the trade of St. Helena, for raising nothing themselves but water, the people depend entirely upon passing ships for their trade. We were a rich haul for them. Out of beef, rice, bread, sugar, in short of almost every thing in the way of provisions, we were at their mercy. There was no other place "on the station" where any stores can be procured, and the Jews of St. Helena seemed to be well aware of the fact, and the way they took money out of us and tucked sour flour and bad rice into us, sold us Spanish dollars at 4s. 9d., and took them at 3s. 9d., was a caution, never to come again if we can help it. Even the common necessaries of life were in price luxuries—for instance, beef, 60c. per pound; mutton, do.; butter, 55c per pound; eggs, 5c. each, &c., &c.

The people of St. Helena are in great trouble. About fourteen years ago a ship, from Fernando Po bringing a cargo of lumber, brought also a lot of white ants, which have multiplied and spread to such an extent that the whole town is being gradually destroyed by their ravages. They invest a house, and in an incredibly short space of time, the frames, posts, in short all the woodwork of the house, is reduced to a mere shell. The ants are indefatigable workers; night and day a low monotonous clicking sound can be constantly heard, testifying to their sleepless industry. They do not attack the *outside* of a timber, nor do they ever expose themselves to daylight for a moment. Between one of their haunts and another, should the route cross an open space, they build a perfectly-arched covering, and under it constantly pass and repass. They eat out the inside of a timber, and perhaps the first intimation that one obtains of any defect in an apparently sound beam is its crushing and coming down. Among other buildings that have suffered, that of our Consul, Mr. CAROLL, I particularly noticed. Nearly one-half of the building lay on the ground, having fallen in. He showed me a piece of timber which had all the appearance of being perfectly sound. Upon pressing it with my hand, it crushed like an egg-shell. Not only wood, but books, paper, clothes, leather, in short anything softer than iron, furnishes the ants with food.

The people are becoming very much alarmed, and the town has offered a reward of $5,000 to any one who can find an exterminator. Wood has been smeared with various substances, but it made no difference, it is the inside not the out they are after. The black ant seems to do more toward suppressing them than anything else, as the latter eats the white ants, but unfortunately the white outnumber the black on the island, thousands to one. Teak and yellow pine are the only woods that resist them at all; the former is too hard, and the latter is too sticky for them. Their implement is augur-shaped, and the vesin chokes it up.

The people have began to use iron houses. An iron church, done up in boxes, arrived from England while we were there.

I visited Longwood; the tomb of NAPOLEON, &c., and was very much disappointed. Two years ago I visited the place, and everything was in a disgracefully uncared for state. But the Emperor had bought the place, and it was to be "restored." Well, the repairs are finished, alterations completed, and the place was in tolerable good order. But with the repairs have vanished the real reminiscences of his presence. What if the walls were time-soiled and discolored, they were the boundaries of his prison as he saw them. The gaudy red and gold paper that now covers them is quite pretty—would look well in a saloon—but its very newness and brightness at once take from the room the impression of the actual presence of the past. The new white pine boards of the floor are cleaner looking, and probably better adapted for dancing on than were those they replace, but they have never echoed to the tread of his footstep. They have never been stepped on by him, whose triumphal marches shook Europe.

The new mortar and brick have made a prettier fishpond than that which furnished the Emperor amusement, but it is no longer NAPOLEON'S. In the room in which NAPOLEON died, there is a cheap wooden railing encircling the spot in which he breathed his last.

We left St. Helena on the 13th, as we hoped and expected for Loando—for two mails were there awaiting us; but, instead of Loando, Elephant Bay proved to be our destination. We remained there a week, fitting ship, drilling, practicing at a target, &c., by way of work, and hunting and fishing for amusement. On the 3d we left, arriving at Loando on the 5th. We find news from the United States up to Oct. 26, brought by the steamer *Poking* (or Poyang) from New-York for China. I wish the news could have been about three days' later, that we might have heard of the results of the Naval Expedition. We fancy that it must have been bound to Florida, from the fact of Capt. DUPONT having command of that section of the Atlantic fleet.

I have said that we received dates up to the 26th of October. I should say more correctly that we received a paper—(a TIMES of that date)—but none of the dates intervening between Oct. 6, and the mail of the 26th. There are papers on board the ship, of various dates between; but they are where we cannot get at them; nor have we heard one word of the news they may contain, and in all probability we will not.

The bark *J. J. Cobb*, the vessel that was towed in here leaky by the *Alecto*, under strong suspicions of being a slaver, is here yet, and here she will probably remain until she rots. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Ranger* arrived here yesterday. She reports having captured the *Lyra* with 900 negroes on board, off the Congo. The *Lyra* is undoubtedly an American vessel, but the Englishmen say that she had neither American colors or register. The *Saratoga* has a fine battery, but the slavers don't fight, they *run*, and add running qualities, although very fair, are not such as to enable us in *light* breezes to chase and capture a fast-sailing small vessel. A six-horse power steam canal boat with a howitzer would do more service in one year than we can in three. Besides, if we should catch a slaver, "What would we do with it?" She can't be condemned or sunk, or got rid of in any way short of sending her home, and that we could not do, for we haven't got the officers or men to send in her. Three Lieutenants, with no master nor midship men, is but a small complement for a cruising sloop-of-war. It cannot be reduced without seriously impairing the efficiency of the ship. Why, our Lieutenants cannot even afford the luxury of getting sick once in a while; there is no one to replace them. Fortunately they are all unpleasantly well; so much so that there is no hope for either of them to get home on sick leave.

We are of no use *here*, and it is galling to us to have to remain here idle, while the only chance, perhaps, that we may ever have of rendering any higher service than the monotonous round of watch-keeping is fast slipping away. The *Saratoga* captured the *Sumter* once when under another flag and name. We would like to do it again. The fact is that "we want to go home" and see what we can do there.

We have heard of the arrival home of our squadron, (except the *Sea Jacinto*,) but we have not received yet the bundles of papers that were to have been sent the first thing.

The Toucey frigates *Mystic* and *Sumter* must have been particularly favored, for a good stiff gale of wind would have made their chances of going home, or to the bottom, about even.

A number of letters which have arrived for various persons in the late squadron we have forwarded home, so far as we knew them, to the addresses of the owners, others to the Department. The papers we have seized as our perquisites. By the next mail I presume they will all be stopped, and then we must depend upon our own resources.

DEC. 14.—We mail to-morrow (Sunday) on a cruise. I leave this to be sent in the bark *Warren White*, which is to sail, I believe, as soon as the *Ann and Mary*, (belonging to the same firm,) now eighty odd days out, arrives. The *Masonga* arrived yesterday, 67 days from Cardiff, with coals for the Portuguese. She was one of the last vessels that cleared from New-Orleans, all well on board.

Y. A.

DR. LIEBER ON THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Guerrilla War—Buccaneers—Deserters, Found in the Ranks of the Hostile Enemy—Treatment of Prisoners—Release of Prisoners—Property of the Enemy: Personal Booty—Appropriation of the Enemy's Property by the Army—Pillage—Contributions or Requisitions—Destruction of the Enemy's Property—Property in General—Works of Art—Indebtedness of the Belligerents.

GUERRILLA WAR.

This meant, in the times of NAPOLEON, when WELLINGTON was fighting against the French, that war which single individuals carried on in the mountains on their own hook. NAPOLEON declared that the moment they were taken prisoners they should be shot. When the number becomes very large the same rule will apply to them as in the case of prisoners taken in a civil war by the Government.

Filibusters or buccaneers are not treated as prisoners of war, as a matter of course. Such men are treated as land pirates.

Far more unprotected are those persons who do not go according to the usages of war, as, for instance, if they continue to maraud without being ordered to do so.

Deserters found in the hostile army and territory are not treated as prisoners of war. Gen. SCOTT caught some twenty or so of our soldiers in the Mexican ranks, and they were all hung.

Prisoners of war are confined—deprived of their natural liberty. How this confinement is depends upon circumstances. Sometimes they are placed in a large church, sometimes in a fortress, sometimes they are sent to some village or town, and told that they will be shot if found beyond a certain limit. I recollect in the war of Russia against NAPOLEON, some of the prisoners were sent to Siberia. Great complaint was made by the French papers, but Russia said, I have no where else to put them. Many officers are allowed their liberty on parol; they are permitted to return home on parol, and are not to fight till exchanged, then they are at liberty to fight again. If they should break the parol, and should be caught, they will be sentenced to death.

The prisoners of war should be humanely supported. They may be used for public labor. NAPOLEON made many thousand prisoners work at fortifications. Sometimes he is allowed to hire himself out to private persons. The prisoner is subject to the jurisdiction of the State that keeps him, and if he should commit any offence or crime, he can be tried and executed if their law require it. He is not to be intentionally ill treated. If you have 50,000 prisoners you cannot give them fine pies or game to eat—you must give them coarse food: this is not ill treatment. HEFFTER, the most important German writer, Professor of Law in the University, says distinctly that retaliation for things of which the prisoners of war are not personally guilty, is wholly inadmissible. Compare that with the threats of retaliation by the South, if we try the privateersmen.

Forcing the prisoner to enter the hostile army is against modern usage and law. On this point see the 24th article of the treaty concluded in 1799 between the United States and Prussia; they settled there, at that early period, by treaty, what was, and what ought to be, the law of nations. The confinement of the prisoners ceased, *first*, by the conclusion of peace, no matter whether one party has 50,000 and the other only 10,000. Of course if one party has a sufficient number to enforce some favorable article in the terms of peace, why they do it; if nothing is said they are returned. Russia could not have kept these prisoners in Siberia although they might have been very useful, *Second*, the prisoners are released from confinement, by the voluntary submission of the party to the one that holds them, if the nation is willing to receive them as subjects or citizens. Whether the prisoner could be tried as a traitor, if caught, depends upon the law of the country. This was the case with many of the Hessians, who became citizens of the United States. *Third*—By exchange. You may exchange prisonrrs but no party is bound to do so. If I, as a belligerent, think it worth while to send 10,000 prisoners off in order to get 10,000 of my men back, it is wholly my affair, and is for the opposite belligerent to accept it or not. If they do, then it is rank for rank, wounded for wounded, cavalry for cavalry, artillery for artillery, &c. It has been thought by some that if this Government exchanged prisoners with the insurgents, that it would be an acknowledgment of their right. If you would like to see my views on this subject, you will see them in the NEW-YORK TIMES, Aug. 19, 1861, when I distinctly proved, as I think, that the exchange of prisoners was nothing but a recognition that there are men against us in arms, and that we think it our advantage to do so. If I met a highway robber and he demanded my purse, and I give it to him, it is no acknowledgment of his right to it; it is a matter of expediency with me. I gave then several instances where prisoners of war have been exchanged in civil wars.

As to whether the privateersmen ought to be considered as prisoners of war in our present case, I believe it is a matter of expediency on our part. They are not on par with those prisoners of war taken on land, for a number of reasons. Still, it is thought best to exchange them as such; it is not necessarily an implied acknowledgment of them. *Fourth*—By escape. If an escaped prisoner of war should again get into the hands of his previous capturers, he is not to be punished for his escape; it was the fault of the capturer not to guard him. This gives the right of forcible means, and even death, to prevent the escape.

PROPERTY OF THE ENEMY.

I will treat of this under the following heads: Personal booty; appropriation of the enemy's property by the army; pillage; contribution or requisitions; destruction of the enemy's property; the enemy's property in general in his own country, and the indebtedness of the belligerent.

PERSONAL BOOTY.

Valuables abont the person—watches, money, small and not regulation arms of the prisoner are always considered as perfectly lawful and proper booty. I was amazed at seeing in the papers a report of a Western Colonel to Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, in which it was said that a Sergeant of his own force had shot a Colonel of the rebel army, and this Colonel asked, for the Sergeant, permission to keep the pistol which he had taken from the belt of the rebel Colonel. There can be no doubt of the rightfulness of keeping them. Arms of regulation belong to the State in whose interest the victor fights. On land there is no other booty to be made of a personal kind.

APPROPRIATION OF THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

All arms, all public money, public stores of the enemy, belong to the Government that conquers or occupies the hostile territory—nothing is allowed for capturing as it would be at sea. Sometimes gratuities are given, if by mere volunteers a whole battery is taken—a month's pay or so. The English sometimes do this.

PILLAGE.

This is now universally discarded. According to the acknowledged theory of rights, all property within the fortified place is at the disposal of the enemy who takes the place by main force. Pillage was held out as a stimulus to do the frightful work—assault. This presents humanity in a most hideous way; fiendish cruelty, disregard of all ages and sexes; all are at the mercy of the assailants. NAPOLEON stated that he had allowed it, but found it so demoralizing that he would not again. You cannot stop it entirely, but it should be watched very closely.

Contributions and requisitions are requests, or demands, for grain or provisions, as so many bushels of corn. This is according to the law of war. NAPOLEON took his army to a particular point for the very purpose of feeding it. There are a number of law-writers against it, but I cannot see how it is contrary to the law of war. WELLINGTON would not levy contributions, as he was directed to do by the English ministers, as soon as he had crossed the Pyrenees, but he wrote back that he would not do it, for he could not get them without the bayonet. See Woolsey, page 304.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

Wanton destruction signalizes barbarism. It is curious to see how in early times armies destroyed everything. They did not have sense enough to see that they destroyed their own means of subsistence. We have to mention a modern instance regarding the English, who destroyed, for mere destruction's sake, the Capital in 1812. If it had been a fortress, or if it had been of any military use to us, the case would have been different. All victorious Generals should protect the property that might be exposed to destruction; it brutalizes the army, and impoverishes society by which it inflicts unnecessary suffering. Nations have destroyed their own property in order to injure the enemy, as, for instance Russia, in 1811-12, by which they prepared for their victory over the French, by burning everything that could support them.

THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY IN GENERAL.

This may be seized and taken away; everything that may serve the enemy or the victor; but not destruction.

WORKS OF ART.

I have considered this question in my Political Ethics. The question was widely discussed when the allied army entered Paris and took away only their own works of art that had been taken from them, yet the French, who had collected in their wars all the finest works wherever they could find them, said it was savage and against all civilization to take them away from Paris, because this was the centre of civilization. NAPOLEON always took away all the fine works of art he could find. This question came up again when the present Emperor of France, in 1849, sent the French to bombard Rome if need be. No doubt every civilized man trembled at the idea that those few of the master works of art, that have come down to us from antiquity, might now be destroyed, never, never to be restored again, because we shall never exceed them in the fine arts. It is an awkward thing to bring this into a discussion of the law of war. No doubt if a bombardment had taken place, they would have sent word to have the Vatican, this great collection of the great works of art, designated by flags. Before the allied forces bombarded Leipsic, they sent word, by a flag of truce, to have the house of a highly distinguished professor marked so they might not bombard it, also the astronomical observatory.

The old doctrine was, in regard to the property of the enemy in general, and I believe still is with the English, that all property of the citizen and belligerent state, public and private property, belongs to the conqueror. This, if I remember rightly, was maintained by Judge STORY, when he says: "Of course, all the property of the vanquished belongs to the victor, but private property, according to modern usage, is not touched." See, on this point, a passage in WOOLSEY'S *International Law*, page 306, where he quotes the opinion of a very great French lawyer, PORTALIS. The *practice* of the English and Americans is the same as that on the Continent. Take the case of Gen. SCOTT in Mexico—he did not take private property, if he could help it. Still, if I have a regiment of cavalry, I must have hay for them, and then bonds are given for it, which may not be worth much, still an acknowledgment is made. It should be acknowledged by all publicists that private property does not pass into the hands of the enemy, although he will exercise martial law over it, if it be dangerous or injurious to him.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Declaring that all mutual indebtedness of the belligerents is abolished by the declaration of war, is a theory that is utterly unbecoming our civilization, and incompatible with a truth which I announced early in the cause—that, according to our law of nations, nations of our civilization, at war with each other, do not cease to be members of the civilized family of nations, nor are they free from the relations which they held to one another as members of the common family. England continued to pay Russia, during the Crimean War, annual payments, which she had contracted to pay. (See debates of Parliament, where a majority declare that they would not play the pickpocket because they happened to be at war.) In the treaty between the United States and England of 1795, commonly called the Jay Treaty, it is declared to be unjust and impolitic to confiscate the debts due to a subject of nations which has become hostile. (See Woolsey, p. 275; art. 10 of the treaty.)

[The passage in the lecture on the armistice, in relation to the right to restore fortifications, or to build new ones, should read to the effect that a beleaguered fortress has the right to repair, in an armistice, its fortifications, and that the besieging enemy has not the right to repair or erect new works. As to erecting new works by the besieged, as they are not exclusively defensive, and an argument can be made on either side, I think it necessary to have this point mentioned in the treaty.—REPORTER.]

Mr. Adams' Vigorous Protest in the Case of the Nashville.

We have already published the most interesting part of the extended correspondence that passed between our Minister at London and Earl RUSSELL, with regard to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. We herewith append the vigorous protest which Mr. ADAMS addressed to Earl RUSSELL when the rebel vessel was first received at Southampton:

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 22, 1861.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to transmit to the Right Honorable Earl RUSSELL, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the accompanying papers received from Mr. FREEMAN H. MORSE, Consul of the United States at London, respecting the wanton capture and destruction by fire of an American merchant vessel, the *Harvey Birch*, of New-York, on the high seas, by order of the master of an armed steamer called the *Nashville*, which has now sought for protection by putting into the port of Southampton, within the jurisdiction of her Majesty's realm.

It would appear from the statements contained in these papers, if they be in accordance with facts, that the vessel which committed this aggression was not equipped under a commission as a ship of war, nor even with the pretence of a letter-of-marque; but that she was sent from Charleston, in South Carolina, by persons in armed resistance to the Government of the United States, to Great Britain on a special mission, and with the avowed design that she should be refitted in her ports, and made a formidable vessel of war; and further, that the officers who came in her should be put in command of other ships alleged to be now fitting out in the ports of Great Britain for a similar purpose, to wit, all to be used in carrying on a war against a friendly Power, the United States.

The act of wilfully burning a private merchant-ship while pursuing its way quietly to its destination in its own country seems in itself little to harmonize with the general sentiment among civilized and commercial nations, even when it is committed under the authority of a recognized belligerent; but when voluntarily undertaken by individuals not vested with the powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive warfare, it approximates too closely within the definition of piracy to receive the smallest countenance from any Christian people. The undersigned cannot permit himself to doubt that Her Majesty's Government, which has voluntarily renounced the authority to wage private war at sea, would not fail to visit with the utmost indignation any attempt to seek shelter under its jurisdiction from the consequences of indulging a purely partisan malice, in unauthorized acts of violence on the ocean.

The purpose of the undersigned in presenting these papers to the consideration of Lord RUSSELL is to request that Her Majesty's Government will cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending this extraordinary proceeding, and will adopt such measures as the case, upon investigation, may seem to demand. This inquiry may be solicited to the ascertainment of two classes of facts. The first, as to the authority possessed by this vessel to commit so aggressive an act on the citizens of a friendly Power, and then to claim a refuge and recognition in the harbors of Great Britain. The second, in case the nature of that authority be deemed sufficient, at least in the view of Her Majesty's Government, as to the purpose for which the ship is known to have come across the ocean, to wit—the making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on a war against the people of a friendly nation. In the former case, the question will arise whether the vessel be or be not subject to due process of law as a common disturber of the peace of the world. In the second, whether a recognized belligerent shall or shall not be permitted with impunity to violate the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation forbidding the fitting-out within the ports of Great Britain of any armament intended to be used against a nation with which she is at peace.

The undersigned is compelled, with great reluctance, to call the attention of Lord RUSSELL to the fact, that for a period of many months large steamers have been built, equipped and dispatched from Her Majesty's ports, by persons ill-disposed to the Government of the United States, with the intent to supply those who are in arms to overthrow it, with further materials to attain their objects.

On the 15th of August last, the undersigned had the honor to address a note to his Lordship, pointing out the case of the steamer *Bermuda*, laden with a great amount of contraband of war, then about to depart from a port of Great Britain. That steamer is known subsequently to have made its way into the harbor of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, a port held by the insurgents against the Government of the United States. To that application the undersigned had the honor to receive for answer from his Lordship, that there was no evidence in the hands of Her Majesty's Government sufficient to establish the intent of a wrongful voyage, and therefore that the parties who might afterward engage in it only deprived themselves of all protection from the consequences to them that might attend its ultimate prosecution.

Not insensible to the force of this reasoning upon a technical construction of her Majesty's proclamation, and of the statute to which it referred, the undersigned has desisted from making further representations in several subsequent cases of a similar kind, which have heretofore come within his knowledge, and even now are under his observation. Nether is it at all within his present purpose to enter into any complaint of her Majesty's Government for this course. Much regret as he entertains at the annoyance and consequent irritation naturally excited among the citizens of his country by the observation of what may be made to appear to be hostile acts, though undoubtedly not so intended, he is too well aware of the difficulties inherent in the operations of every free Government not to be ready to make large allowance for the skill which evil-disposed persons may use to evade the provisions of the most stringent law. But the case now presented is one of a kind somewhat different from all preceding ones. It seems to involve the necessity, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, either of recognizing a belligerent, by denouncing a wrong-doer. And in the acceptance of the former alternative, it presents to their notice a responsible party as the directing force to proceedings which can have no other assignable motive than that of prosecuting, under the protection they afford, the hostilities already unequivocally commenced against the citizens of a Power long in friendly relations with them. If it should be the result of the investigation solicited, to prove any or all of these allegations, the undersigned has not the disposition to entertain a single doubt of the desire of her Majesty's Government to meet every expectation that can reasonably be formed of their ultimate determination.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to remark that the request he has made on behalf of his Government is no more than that Government has heretofore shown itself willing in similar cases to grant. When Her Majesty's Minister at Washington called upon the authorities of the United States in the year 1859 to institute an investigation into certain proceedings in the equipment of the bark *Maury*, in the harbor of New-York, suspected to be intended as a privateer during the war that was then going on, they lost no time in instituting a thorough examination of the vessel and all the attendant circumstances, which ended in establishing, to the satisfaction of all persons, including Her Majesty's officers, though not without great loss and damage to the innocent owners, that no such violation of the laws of neutrality had been intended.

Earnestly desirous of preserving intact the friendly relations which have continued to prevail for so long a time between the two countries, it is due to Her Majesty's Government that the undersigned should apprise Lord RUSSELL that the present application is necessarily made without instructions from his Government, and therefore remains subject to their confirmation. The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Gen. Halleck and the Press.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Feb. 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 48.—I. The public Press has given circulation to the following correspondence:

"Yesterday (Feb. 8,) several companies of our cavalry, with one company of Ross' Infantry, scoured the country West, bringing in fifty prisoners. Our cavalry also encountered a large force of rebel cavalry fifteen miles beyond Bloomfield. They succeeded in routing them, killing seven, wounding many and taking twenty prisoners. We had two missing and one wounded. They found five bodies, known to be Union men, murdered.

W. P. KELLOGG, Col.-Commanding.

Gen. E. PAINE, commanding Cairo.

Col. Kellogg, Commanding Cape Girardeau:

Hang one of the rebel cavalry for each Union man murdered: and, after this, two for each. Continue to scout, capture and kill. E. A. PAINE,

CAIRO, Feb. 8. Brig.-Gen, Commanding."

Gen. PAINE, in explanation to the foregoing, says that at the time he received the dispatch of Col. KELLOGG, he supposed they caught the rebel cavalry in the act.

The Major-General Commanding takes this earliest opportunity to publish his disapproval of this order. It is contrary to the rules of civilized war; and, if its spirit should be adopted, the whole country would be covered with blood. Retaliation has its limits, and the innocent should not be made to suffer for the acts of others over whom they have no control.

II. Again: by whom was this official correspondence furnished to the Press, in violation of the Army Regulations and repeated General Orders? The imputation must rest upon the two officers concerned until they account for the publication.

III. Information is almost daily furnished to the public Press respecting army movements which should be known only to the General giving the orders and to the officer receiving them. Knowledge thus given to the enemy may sometimes cost us the lives of thousands. Moreover, the contents of official letters, which should have been known only to the writer and to those superior in rank, have been published, together with *ex parte* statements and misrepresentations. The law and army regulations afford a remedy for all personal grievances, no matter by whom they have been caused; and when military officers carry their complaints to newspapers, the inference is that they are without foundation. Hereafter, any officer who publishes, without proper authority, information respecting the movements of our armies, even of battles won, or any official papers, will be arrested and tried by a Court-martial; and the Secretary of War has directed that the whole edition of the newspaper publishing such information be seized and destroyed.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

H. N. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Numbers enumerated: 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119. Preferred Causes: Nos. 4½, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Demurrers; Nos. 156½, 175, 105, 106, 193, 146, 247.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 6035, 3179, 357, 1145, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 1595, 839, 1105, 1160, 1168, 1289, 1322, 1338, 1345, 1363.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 797, 2593, 1907, 2959, 2957, 343, 969, 975, 1025, 1057, 1065, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1149. *Part II.*—Nos. 3260, 3560, 3258, 2352, 2222, 3496, 3556, 256, 264, 274, 306, 324, 490, 502, 504. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 3329, 1151, 1159, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2770, 2758, 706, 714, 720, 734, 748, 766, 814, 842, 926, 936, 982, 1020, 1022.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 738, 872, 874, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 780, 869, 881, 882, 883, 886, 887. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 590, 1814, 405, 647, 462, 470, 471, 468, 466, 455, 517, 1484, 805, 850.

United States District Court—MARCH 3.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The schooner Stephen Hart and her cargo.*—In this case, which was brought to forfeit the vessel and cargo as prize, an order to appraise the vessel and cargo was entered some days since. On examining the cargo it was found to contain about 7,000 Enfield rifles, besides a quantity of powder.

This morning, on application of the District-Attorney, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the Court made an order that all the rifles be appraised, and that after such appraisement the rifles be delivered to Commodore Paulding for the use of the Navy, and that the value of the rifles be deposited in Court by the Navy Department, subject to the order of the Court.

Partnership—The Obligations and Liabilities of Successors in Business.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James Calanan, Jr., et al. vs. *Jasper T. Van Vleck, et al.*—This was an action to recover the balance of an account which had been transferred from the books of one firm to the books of another, as successors. The facts are that prior to June 1, 1857, one A. J. Stevens was engaged in the business of banking at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under the name of A. J. Stevens & Co., and opened a bank account in such name with defendants' house in New-York. Stevens at that time had no partners, but of this defendants, as alleged, were ignorant. In April, 1857, defendants received a letter from A. J. Stevens & Co., directing them to pay John Thompson for such packages of the Agricultural Bank of Tennessee, as he might hand them and forward the same to A. J. Stevens & Co., and charge the same to them. These instructions, as claimed, were never countermanded. The defendants acted under them until August, 1857. In June, 1857, the plaintiffs, Calanan and Ingham, were admitted as partners in the firm of A. J. Stevens & Co. This fact was made known to the defendants by letter, which contained the signatures of Stevens and Ingham, and requested defendants to render a statement of "our account" to that date. Defendants continued to purchase and remit bills of said bank to A. J. Stevens & Co.

The only point in controversy is whether the defendants were entitled to charge against the firm of A. J. Stevens & Co., of which plaintiffs were partners and are now the assignees, the sum of $6,400, expended for the purpose of said notes.

The cause was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for defendants, from which plaintiffs bring this appeal, on the ground that a firm cannot be *made* liable on a contract made by a previous and different one; that the defendants have no counter-claim for packages; that a part of the firm had no power to bind the firm in dealing in said Agricultural Bank bills; and that the defendants were guilty of gross negligence.

The main point of the respondents is that on the 9th of June, 1857, when plaintiffs' letter of June 2 was received, there was in the hands of defendants $11,848 06, belonging to A. J. Stevens & Co., out of which they could have paid themselves, and would have done so had they supposed A. J. Stevens was the only party in the firm, and that plaintiffs have received the $11,848 06, and therefore cannot repudiate the debt of $6,400. Decision reserved.

Peckham & Tremain for appellants; Chapman & Hitchcock for respondents.

The Rose Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, vs. *Henry Rose et al.*—ALLEN, J.—The interesting and important questions involved in this action, and elaborately argued by counsel, call for a deliberate and careful examination and consideration by the Court. To my regret, however, I have been unable, since the trial, to devote any time to the case, and some weeks must elapse before I can give the case that attention which it deserves. A further delay in the decision would be unjust to the parties, especially as the result of any consideration I might give the case, and any decision I might make, would not be final, or materially aid the parties. The amount in controversy, and the nature and difficulty of the questions involved in the action under it, render it certain that the judgment of this Court, at Special or General Term, will be but steps in the progress of the suit—the judgment of the Court of last resort only will terminate the litigation, and it is fit that it should be so in a case of the character and importance.

I shall but advance the interests of all concerned, by pronouncing some judgment from which an appeal may be taken, and thus facilitate the progress of this action. I, therefore, as the result of my impressions, incline to the opinion, that the residuary bequests are void; that to found a beneficent institution, as suggested, the power of alienation of the fund for an indefinite period, and a period not depending on lives, to wit, until an association shall be organized, and shall have raised the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; that to the American Colonization Society, because it is dependent upon the contingency of raising the three hundred thousand dollars in the one manner, and is a part of an entire scheme by which the power of alienation is unduly suspended; and that for general charity for its uncertainty and vagueness.

Judgment may be entered to this effect, with costs, and suitable allowances to all parties out of the fund.

Randall & Bronson, for Executor; Wm. M. Evarts and Theraseon & Bryan, for the Rose Beneficent Association; J. B. Varnum, for the American Colonization Society; Alex. W. Bradford, for Henry Rose.

Verdict against a City Railroad Company—Alleged Racing of the Cars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Samuel Galloway vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, he having been run over by the cars of defendants on the 23d of June, 1860, at the intersection of Eighth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. The defence set up was negligence on the part of the plaintiff in crossing the street. The plaintiff replied that at the time of the accident a car and a stage were racing down the avenue, and that in attempting to avoid the stage he was struck by the car and bruised, and had his foot badly crushed.

Verdict for plaintiff for $1,200.

H. Morrison and Theo. W. E. Belden for plaintiff; J. W. Ashmead for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCUNN.

This was the first day of the March term. The following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

EDWARD COOPER, Foreman.

Hugh Auchincloss,	Darius C. Newell,	Wm. Banks,
Wm. H. Braman,	John Pettigrew,	Oliver Charlick,
Leonard K. Parker,	John Davenport,	Lorenzo M. Starr,
Thos. Dennistoun,	James Spaulding,	Francis Godine,
Barnett L. Solomon,	Hugh Gardner,	Albert Storer,
Wm. H. Major,	Benj. L. Swain, Jr.,	Theodore Martine,
Martin Waters,	James G. Moffett.	

Judge McCUNN, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them upon the fact that the number of cases on the calendar was small, a circumstance to which he thought the City was indebted for the excellent Police system established among us.

Mr. Busteed made application for the trial of Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., and Wm. H. Perley, who were indicted for arson in the third degree on the 19th ult. The case was set down for the fourth week in the term. Patrick Kane, *alias* Cady, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into Thomas J. Fielding's drug store, No. 254 Tenth-avenue, on the 26th of December, 1861. He was remanded for sentence to await the trial of his two confederates.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hope et al, vs. *Dowie.*—Motion granted. Costs of motion $10 to the party finally prevailing.

Blake et al. vs. *Remme et al.*—The plaintiff may have a receiver upon making amendment, &c., within twenty days; also a continuance of the injunction; but if the amendment be not so made the motion is denied. Costs to abide event, $10.

Mellon et al. vs. *Frederick.*—Motion denied without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Babcock vs. *Adams.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Atwood et al. vs. *Benson et als.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Farge et al. vs. *Van Wagem &c.*—Motion granted.

Postley vs. *Cheever et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Schwemh vs. *Hartman.*—Motion to continue injunction denied with $7, unless on terms as in opinion.

Depeyster vs. *Van Ness et als.*—Motion for receiver and payment of money into Court denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Perkins vs. *Taylor & Gilroy; Gilroy* vs. *Perkins & Taylor.*—Ordered that the above actions and all the issues therein be, and the same are hereby referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., as sole referee, to hear and determine the same.

Russell et al. vs. *Darrity.*—Ordered that this action discontinue without costs to either party.

Squires vs. *Dusenbury.*—Ordered that the exceptions herein be overruled, and that motion for a new trial be, and the same is denied with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Same vs. *Same.*—The original affidavit of W. STANLEY must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers.

Forrhman et al. vs. *Cardell et al.*—Order discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Coudert vs. *Garcia.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with costs, without prejudice to renewal on affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 3, 1862

$65,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	b30	93¼	25	N. Y. Central R.... 83¾
31,000	U. S. 6s, '81..	Cou	93⅜	250	do..... 83¾
5,000	do.....		93⅜	320	do..... 83⅞
10,000	do.....	b30	93	100	do..... b15 83⅞
18,000	U. S. 5s, '74..	Cou	85¼	150	Erie Railway..... 34⅜
7,600	Treas. 7 3-10	₱ ct.		200	do..... s30 34⅜
	Notes.....	small	99⅜	900	do..... 34⅝
26,000	do.....		99½	150	Erie Railway Pref'd 58¾
5,000	do.....	large	99¼	50	do..... s15 58¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..		62	200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.. 58¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....		53¾	100	do..... 58¼
15,000	do.....		53¾	250	Harlem Railroad... 12¾
20,000	do.....		53¾	50	Reading Railroad... 42¾
5,000	do.....	b30	53¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

IRVING HALL—MISS BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—TURNING THE TABLES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

CLINTON HALL—DE CORDOVA ON BOARDING-HOUSES.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Tennessee and the Southwest, we do not learn of any new army movements. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have not only evacuated their fortifications at Columbus, but have also burnt down the town. Two gunboats had again ascended the Tennessee River, and had had an engagement with a party of rebels—the result of which was the repulse of the latter with slaughter. The Memphis papers confirm the news we have previously had of our army movements in Central Tennessee; but the *Appeal* says that a deep gloom pervades the citizens of Nashville, and that they avoid intercourse with the invaders. The journals strongly urge the rebel Government to pursue an aggressive policy. The State Legislature met at Memphis on the 27th, but adjourned for want of a quorum. An election for local officers had been held in Hardin County, Tenn., and the Union ticket was chosen by a light vote but a heavy majority. Railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville will be at once resumed. The mails, so far as soldiers' letters are concerned, now run regularly to Nashville. At a municipal election at the latter city, the retiring Mayor promised the citizens Federal protection, if they remained quiet. The rebel army has evacuated Murfreesboro, and seems to be still pursuing a southward course. With the establishment of a loyal and legitimate Government, the rebellion, as a military fact, will very speedily be extinguished in Tennessee.

Flag-officer FOOTE'S dispatch, giving an account of the affair of the gunboats at Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, states that a battery opened upon two of the boats, but was soon silenced, when ninety mounted men were landed and drove the rebels some distance. The rebels, however, were heavily reinforced, and our party withdrew. Three rebel regiments then opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The casualities on our side were five killed and missing, and five wounded.

Hon. ANDY JOHNSON has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, coupled with the important office of Provisional Governor of Tennessee. He will repair at once to Nashville, and organize a State Government and arm and protect the loyal citizens. The Government will furnish him with fifty thousand stand of arms.

A dispatch dated Charlestown, Va., states that everything is quiet and prosperous in Gen. BANKS' command. From six hundred to a thousand barrels of flour belonging to the rebels have been seized there, and a woolen mill, which has been engaged in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army has been taken possession of, with considerable stores.

A rumor reaches us through the Norfolk rebels, to the effect that the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which lately escaped from the *Tuscarora* at Southampton, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, having run the blockade off that port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, appointed from Indiana in place of BRIGHT, were presented, and he took his seat. A petition was presented from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to reduce to a territory South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Petitions asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred upon Gen. WOOL, were also presented. The bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to captains of American vessels was passed. The bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, and the bill for the better organization of the cavalry, were briefly debated in turn, and laid aside. The bill for the organization of the Staff of Division was passed. A joint resolution, authorizing the President to appoint as many Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other officers of the Staff, as in his judgment the service requires, was passed. The confiscation bill was then considered, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, made a speech against its passage, occupying the time until the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported against the validity of the claim of Mr. BEACH, from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, to a seat. The subject was not acted upon. The Tax and Excise bill was reported by Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was reported to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for one week from to-day. We print an abstract of the bill in this morning's TIMES. It is very long, and has been the subject of much labor on the part of the Committee. The President, by resolution, was asked for correspondence or other information regarding Mexican affairs, and the alleged design to establish a Monarchy there. The Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of the Western War Claims was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to inform the House of the amount of subscriptions to the National loan authorized in July, 1861, and the purposes to which the money has been appropriated. Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to report back the Confiscation bill and the bill subjecting certain persons to military trial and punishment, but they lie over for debate. Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced a long series of resolutions relating to Maritime Rights, which were committed and ordered to be printed. The Senate joint resolution, declaring the intention of the Government to assume all debts contracted by States in raising troops, was passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the lien law, and a bill to amend the General Railroad law, were introduced. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter, regarding the Fire Department, was passed. A concurrent resolution, accepting, on the part of the Legislature, the proposed amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, was introduced and laid over.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to regulate the fees of the Registrar of Deeds in this City; one to provide for the more prompt payment of volunteers, and one to amend the Brooklyn City Charter. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to devolve the duties upon the Secretary of State. A bill was also reported to abolish the office of State Appraiser. Notice was given of a bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats. The bill to provide for the examination of the books of the Canal and Bank Departments was passed; as was also the bill to improve the Central Park. The bill to regulate nominating conventions and primary elections in this City was introduced by Mr. CODDINGTON. A bill introduced by Mr. MCCABE, to extend the terms of the officers of the District and Police Courts in this City, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Another bill for the construction of railroads in the streets of this City was introduced by Mr. CODDINGTON.

GEMERAL NEWS.

Last evening a meeting of Tammany Society was held, in order to elect a Grand Sachem, which resulted in the return of Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY. After which several gentlemen were installed as members of the society, among them were JAMES T. BRADY, Judge HEARNE, ANDREW V. STOUT, Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING, and others. Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, who has just returned from Richmond, having been taken a prisoner at Ball's Bluff, had a reception given him by the Society. Speeches were made, and the whole affair was one of a most pleasing nature.

The German Social Reform Sigel Committee, met last evening, at KASSNER'S, in Delancey-street, and organized permanently. During the session, a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. KARL SCHURZ, in Washington, was received stating that Gen. SIGEL had, yesterday, been nominated a Major-General. The announcement was received with much cheering. Fourteen Societies and many Wards of the City were represented, and, at the conclusion of the SIGEL demonstration, the delegates present reconstituted a meeting for the purpose of taking measures preliminary to the formation of a "German Radical Republican Party," and with an immediate view to participation in the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. An Executive Committee was named to meet to-night, and the assemblage, at a very late hour, adjourned, subject to the call of the above-mentioned Committee.

A riot occurred in Denver, C. T., some days ago, in which the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers took occasion to testify their emphatic disapprobation of certain articles which had appeared in the Denver *News*, reflecting severely upon one of the captains. The office of that paper was demolished, and a Mr. AMALA was mortally wounded during the *mêlée*, which was finally quelled by a sheriff's posse.

A gang of rebel desperadoes, under the lead of Capt. SHEETS, attempted the destruction of the bridge over Patterson's Creek, in Western Virginia, a few days ago. The timbers were green, and would not burn, and the rascals did not consider themselves safe in carrying out their attempts to pull down the bridge.

The death of JAMES POTTER, of Princeton, N. J., is reported to have taken place at Savannah, Geo., on Jan. 22. Mr. POTTER was a brother-in-law of Commodore STOCKTON, and was a Director in the Joint Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, in whose affairs he exercised a large influence. Besides an estate in Princeton, he owned large plantations in Georgia, where his health obliged him to spend the winter.

At trial term of the Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, one SAMUEL GALLOWAY recovered a verdict for $1,200 against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, as damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the carelessness of the Company's agent, in driving a car. It was alleged that the driver was racing, which was denied by the Company.

The speculative Share list on the Stock Exchange yesterday was made somewhat irregular by vague and unfavorable rumors from the Potomac, but finally left off firm at about the prices of Saturday. The Federal Stocks and Railway Mortgages were firmer. Exchange, 112¼. Gold, 102@102¼. Money easier, at 7 ₩ cent.

The demand for Breadstuffs yesterday was very limited. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn was steady. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Hops, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Hay was in moderate request, as were likewise Rice, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions. A fair business was reported in Rio Coffee and in Whisky, the latter having advanced in price. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

FOLLOWING UP SUCCESSES—RAPID AND BRILLIANT MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The complaints heretofore so frequently and justly made of the failure of our military leaders to follow up the successes achieved at different points, do not, certainly, apply to the Generals commanding in the Southwest. On the 6th of last month Fort Henry was assailed and taken; on the 12th our army was before Fort Donelson, and on the 16th, after three days' fighting, the fort fell; on the 17th our army was in Clarksville; on the 22d it was in Nashville, over a hundred miles above Fort Donelson; and now it is again in pursuit of the flying enemy. By these operations we compelled the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green, Russelville and Gallatin, which were at once occupied by detachments of our troops; we also compelled them to evacuate Columbus and Hickman, which are likewise, doubtless, now in our possession. Neither have our Western columns paused yet anywhere to rest, or to fortify, or to battle with the enemy's pickets. A second gunboat reconnoissance has been made up into Alabama; and the officer in command has, in an official dispatch, asked for a detachment of troops to go to a point in that State; from three other directions in Tennessee, also, operations are going on, looking to the possession of points only second in importance to Nashville, and which, if they prove successful, will speedily entirely rid the State of rebel soldiers. If, when Fort Henry was captured, Gen. GRANT had sat down and commenced strengthening his position—if he had begun operations against unhappy newspaper reporters, or made an attempt to solve the Slavery question, the probability is that the rebels would by this time have had Clarksville so strongly fortified, and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers so thickly lined with batteries, as to preclude any movement of our army or navy for months; while the rebel Legislature at Nashville would have gone on binding Tennessee still more firmly to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS, and the cruel persecution of Union men would still have been carried on all over the State.

At the present rate of progress in the Southwest, it does not seem too much to believe that before the close of the current month our army will be in possession of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, while heavy columns will be pushing forward to Atlanta, Montgomery, Jackson and New-Orleans. The commanders who have carried out these rapid movements in Kentucky and Tennessee are BUELL, HALLECK and GRANT.

In other directions, too, at at least one point on the eastern seaboard, our successes are now being followed up. Gen. BURNSIDE, as we learn from the rebels and from other sources, has not sat down with his army on Roanoke Island, nor is he confining himself merely to small operations up the Chowan River. The different brigades of his division have each been assigned to specific duty at important points in North Carolina, and, at latest advices, were departing—Gen. BURNSIDE did not tell whither.

The Internal Tax Bill.

The House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, reported their bill for raising a revenue from internal taxes or Excise duties, for the support of the Government and the payment of interest on the Public debt. This subject, comparatively new to the revenue legislation of the General Government, was placed in charge of a Sub-Committee some weeks ago; since when their labors have been almost incessant, and of the most trying and difficult nature. The first results were brought before the whole Committee in the shape of a general bill, and this, in turn, was worked upon until a unanimous conclusion and report was arrived at. The bill, therefore, comes before the House and the country with the highest sanction of deliberation and unanimity in the committee, and if not the perfection of wisdom, the measure is at least entitled to the prompt and liberal support of the House, and the generous indulgence of the tax-payers. Of course, the same unanimity among the latter, as with the framers of the bill, is hardly to be expected. Nearly every class will probably find something to complain of—of undue burthens in one direction—of inequalities in another; and, it may be, of (suppressed) opposition in the third. But in the main, we have a right to assume, that the provisions of the bill have been as justly balanced as the nature of this mode of taxation would permit, and that the weighty burthens are made to fall upon the articles and occupations which are best able to support them. But whether this be strictly so or not, it would be utterly impossible to frame a system of excise and income taxes to please all parties, and the very best compromise to be aimed at, in the present condition of the country, the exigencies of the Government and the paramount duty of maintaining the public credit, is that which shall secure the most certain as well as the amplest revenue at the lightest expense and annoyance of collection.

The excise appears to have been laid heaviest upon the luxuries of life, the indulgence of which by the consumer, who, after all, is made to pay the tax, rather than the producer, is a voluntary matter of taste, and in no proper sense a necessity. Of this nature is the excise of fifteen cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors, and of one dollar the barrel on fermented liquors, such as ale and beer. So of tobacco and cigars, watches, gold and silver plate, &c. The agricultural interest is spared as much as possible, although beef cattle, slaughtered pork and mutton, are lightly taxed. The cause of popular or newspaper knowledge comes in for its burden in the shape of an excise upon all printing paper, and a tax upon the proceeds of newspaper advertisements.

The income taxes are so framed as to place the heaviest burthen upon that portion of the people who have the largest material stake in the country and the nearest interest in the integrity, public faith and lasting stability of the Government; the men of money and of productive stocks and other income paying securities. Next to these we have the tax upon railway and steamboat travel, and upon the proceeds of passenger fares upon street cars and omnibuses and ferry boats. Upon railway the rate is fixed at two mills per mile, or one-fifth of one cent, and upon steamboat travel one mill per mile. The privileges and occupations of the mechanic and manufacturer, as well as the farmer, are generally spared, while a license tax, by no means oppressive, yet producing in the aggregate a large revenue, is imposed on the banker, the broker, the distiller, the merchant, the shopkeeper, &c.

The practical operation of the system, as a whole, would seem to be the imposition of much the heaviest share of the taxation upon the wealth and privileges of the great cities, and next to these upon the consumers, all over the land, of liquors, tobacco, fresh meats, &c. And from this point of view, we conclude that the measure is likely to meet with less opposition from the Western delegation and the rural members generally than was at one time apprehended. It is certain, at all events, that, while looking to a liberal sum total to be collected under the bill, the Committee have carefully studied to make it as acceptable as possible to the great mass of the people. In doing so, some injustice may have been done to the moneyed interest, and to men of fixed incomes or salaries, but this, perhaps, is inseparable from the involved nature of the subject, and the difficulty, not to say extreme delicacy, attending its adjustment to the wants and responsibilities of a popular Government.

A NEW MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—It will be seen from an announcement in another column, that a meeting is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute, with a view to the establishment in this City of a reformatory for the rescue of such victims of the social evil as are anxious to escape from infamy, and regain their lost position as useful and reputable members of society. Excepting Paris and Vienna, there is perhaps no modern city where the number of fallen women is so large in proportion to the population. And yet, notwithstanding our boasted civilization, few efforts have been systematically made among us for the benefit of these friendless outcasts. In London, various benevolent societies have established some half-dozen Magdalen asylums, and by their labors thousands of women have been enabled to retrieve their position, and to enter on a new life of honesty and good repute. Scarcely a large town in England is without an institution of this philanthropic character. In New-York, we trust that the plans which have been found so successful in Great Britain, will be efficiently and wisely set in operation, and we are quite sure that if prudence, zeal, and sagacity preside over the labors of the new institution, the requisite funds will not be wanting.

The Suppression of War News.

The first law of political economy is that mischief always results from intermeddling with the laws of trade. Interference with the currents of public intelligence and opinion is no less hazardous. Yesterday the City was agitated with the most painful rumors in regard to the military events of last week. It was freely asserted on the voucher of private authority, that Gen. BANKS, after passing the Potomac, had met with a serious disaster; that Gen. LANDER had been killed in battle; that the reverse would cause a postponement of operations for a fortnight at least. It was equally current that the conduct of Gen. MCCLELLAN had incurred the severest censure of the administration, insomuch that a substitute would have to be found for him before a general advance should be made in earnest. Wild and improbable as these rumors were, they were in the mouths of everybody. They carried dismay to thousands of hearts; they depressed the stock market. In the ordinary course of things, nothing of the sort could have happened. So long as the public had reason to confide in the Press having full and authentic details of all that was occurring, it had only to inspect the bulletin board, or await the evening edition, to correct flying rumors. But the order of the War Department has changed this. The lies contrived by the malicious and mischievous, or by the speculator anxious to affect the movements of Wall-street, have now Government warrant for their currency; while the truth is placed in the index. No obstruction stands in the way of the freest circulation of falsehood; the War Office censorship applies only to facts.

For the intense public agony of suspense, anxiety, dread, we demand in vain any adequate compensation. We are told that the necessity of withholding the plans of our military leaders from the enemy exacts the rule. There is no evidence that any plans of the military leaders have ever reached the enemy through the Press. It has only needed a request from the authorities for the suppression of such information to obtain from the newspapers a proper degree of reticence. The expeditions to Port Royal and to Roanoke Island attest this fact. And it is equally well attested that what was so scrupulously withheld from the people of the North, and what the loyal Press so religiously concealed, was commonly known in the South. The rebel Government was enabled to make every preparation to meet the coming attacks. While Northern journals were silent, and loyal people were content to remain in patient ignorance, the rebels exulted in the enjoyment of the amplest intelligence. It is now known that for days before the arrival of Commodore DUPONT off Hilton Head, Gen. DRAYTON, of the Confederate army, was engaged in herculean efforts to repel him. And among the papers left by the rebels on Roanoke Island was one detailing the entire programme of the Burnside Expedition. These facts show how entirely misdirected is the Government censorship. The system would prove at once just and efficient, if, instead of leaving the public mind a prey to the most aggravating and painful rumors, it expended its energies in purging the War Department and the quarters of the commanding General of spies and traitors.

It is true that the order of Secretary STANTON has been treated with contemptuous disregard by certain journals, and that information, more or less detailed as to recent movements, which the order was designed to conceal, has been published. A bulletin or two, authorized by the military censorship, has also been made public. But the mere fact of a censorship; the mere fact that penalties are impending over the promulgation of the truth, destroys public confidence in what the public is permitted to receive. What evidence is there, when we are told of Gen. BANKS crossing the Potomac and advancing to Charlestown, that the facts of the advance having been attended with a sharp action and having been checked, and that an original plan of pushing directly on to Winchester had consequently been abandoned, were not suppressed by authority? What is there in the authorized statement of Gen. LANDER'S death to confute a rumor that he died of a wound received the day before on a disastrous battle-field? All the blanks left by the military censorship in the information vouchsafed to the people, designing men or the popular imagination will crowd with the direst figures and frightful stories, which will survive and work wrong and sorrow, until accident or time shall show their falsity. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico:* the untold is always exaggerated. The new regulation, unmistakably intended, among other things, to insure the public against fallacious reports, is the parent of a legion of rumors, monstrous in proportions, which, in the present state of things, there is nothing to check or contradict. So profoundly has the Government erred in meddling with the Press.

A Vigorous Protest from Mr. Adams.

We have already published the most important part of the extended correspondence that passed between our Minister at London and Earl RUSSELL with regard to the *Nashville*. The first vigorous protest of Mr. ADAMS has, however, not hitherto been published, and we give it in another column, as an interesting historical document. It will be observed that our Minister puts the conduct of the *Nashville* in its true light—indignantly declaring that the willful burning of a private merchant ship "approximates too closely within the definition of piracy to receive the smallest countenance from any Christian people." He then proceeds to state his conviction that Her Majesty's Government will visit with its utmost indignation any attempt to seek shelter under its jurisdiction from the consequences of indulging in unauthorized acts of violence on the ocean. And he further protests that the *Nashville* shall not be allowed to carry out the purpose for which she crossed the ocean, to wit: "The making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on a war against the people of a friendly (to Great Britain) nation."

With regard to the latter point, Mr. ADAMS' vigorous protest was entirely successful; the *Nashville* was allowed to take on no armament, and her supplies and repairs were limited to such as were absolutely necessary. But the first point, which would justly have resulted in causing the pirate ship to be delivered up to the United States authorities, was not acceded to by the British Government. Retiring behind the bulwarks of her declaration of neutrality and of belligerent rights to the rebels, England persisted in according to the pirate ship all the privileges she granted to the National vessels of the United States, and finally issued a proclamation putting the latter on the same footing as the former, and debarring both from all British ports. But though Mr. ADAMS was not successful, we are glad he made his pointed protest, and it may come up for reference at no distant day.

The Nashville at Wilmington.

We are not at all surprised to hear that the *Nashville* has made her appearance on this side of the Atlantic. The recent proclamation of the British Government, prohibiting armed vessels of either the United States or the rebels from entering any British port, (a measure which, by the way, they were moved to adopt in consequence of the nervous flutter caused by the arrival at Southampton of the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*, to lie in wait for this very *Nashville*,) was in reality a death-blow to the rebel privateers; and the valiant PEGRAM, seeing his chivalrous occupation of burning defenceless merchantmen gone, doubtless thought it prudent to turn his pirate prow homeward, and run the chance of dodging into some rebel rat-hole. Accordingly, on the 3d of February, the *Nashville* left Southampton—the sinister twenty-four hours' law, adopted by the British authorities, giving her two hundred miles start, (a British man-of-war, with ports open, stood guard over the *Tuscarora* while the rebel vessel steamed down the Solent,) and rendering pursuit useless. The game having escaped, the *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to the Mediterranean to watch the remaining pirate ship, the *Sumter*; and the *Nashville* was left free to make her way back to the American shores of the Atlantic, where she turns up at Wilmington, N. C., after running the blockade.

The announcement of the arrival of the *Nashville* at Wilmington, comes to us from Norfolk, and is devoid of all circumstantial detail; but as the facts we have recited impart decided probability to the intelligence, we have little difficulty in giving it credence. We leave to the proper authorities to settle accounts with the naval squadron whose culpable negligence has allowed this flagrant breach of the blockade. It will probably be some consolation to the traitor who commands the *Nashville*, that after his trade was cut off he was at least able to make his ship available in adding a new and notorious instance to the list of violations of the blockade, which, to our discomfiture, the GREGORY is shortly to produce in Parliament. For the rest, we expect that the career of the *Nashville* is now drawing to an end. We may at least suppose that the blockading force will be able to keep her cooped up at Wilmington till Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH gets ready to send down one of his gunboats to nab her. It is not impossible, however, that PEGRAM, convinced it is all up with him, may now put into execution the threat he made on leaving England, in the contingency of a capture—that is, abandon and destroy the vessel. There will be only one regret in that event—that this notorious traitor and pirate should have been allowed for a while longer to cheat the gallows.

What Shall the Southerners Plant?

It is the misfortune of the rebellion that its day of adversity has come at the very moment when all its interests are calling most loudly for delay. Had the National victories been postponed a little longer, who, except Mr. YANCEY, is prophet enough to say what would have been the result of the rebel machinations and misrepresentations on the Parliament just convened in England? Had those victories come a few weeks later, Mr. DAVIS, perhaps, would have been able to have made some arrangements about supplying the places or obtaining the satisfactory reënlistment of the soldiers whose term of service is now so nearly out; at least the season of planting would have passed, and the character of the crop would have been fixed for the year.

Nor is this last a consideration which should be overlooked. For several months past the question has been frequently and earnestly discussed in the South, what the people of the Cotton States should plant in case the ports should remain unopened at the beginning of the new season. Southern papers, taking up the discussion, have warned the people that to continue this year the cultivation of cotton, with the enormous supply now in the country, would be disastrous to the best interests of the South, resulting immediately on the opening of the ports in a reduction of prices below any which have yet been known, besides exposing the planter to the probability of coming to the end of another year with two crops of cotton and nothing to eat.

But to the other alternative—the cultivation of corn—objections have arisen scarcely less grave. The average growth of this cereal in the Gulf States is about twenty bushels to the acre. It cannot then be a remunerative crop if the well-known teaching of the climate does not make it an entirely losing one. But there remains another objection still more insurmountable. The exclusive, or even general cultivation of corn on the larger cotton plantations of the Gulf States, would leave the negroes for nearly half the year with nothing to do. The whole black population over which it has been necessary every successive Christmas holiday to impose new restraints and additional watchfulness, would have one long holiday from August to February. These are the impaling horns of the dilemma upon which the planters have been for a long time uneasily turning themselves.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in discussing the subject awhile ago, acknowledged a growing feeling of discontent on the part of the planting community in consequence of the difficulties with which this all-important question was involved by the continuance of the war, and recommended a Convention for the thorough discussion of the whole subject. But the difficulty which was then anticipated is now at hand. The season has come for putting in the crop. Within the next few days the planters of the cotton-growing States will be called upon to decide what that crop shall be. They will decide in reference to the signs of the times. If it seem probable that by any means the war will be brought to an end before the close of the year, they will plant cotton; if not, they will, so far as possible, plant corn. It is a question simply of relative probabilities. The effect of the recent victories on the minds of men placed in this position it is not difficult to foresee. For the present this influence is confined to the Gulf States, and we may justly believe that thousands in these extreme seats of the rebellion, although unwilling to acknowledge to themselves, perhaps, that they have lost faith in the success of the Confederacy, will yet, in consequence of the National victories in Tennessee, put their land to cotton, instead of corn. With the interest of their crop thus tied to the fortune of Northern arms, they are already half defeated.

Relief for the United States District Court.

One of the greatest difficulties which lawmakers have to contend with is ignorance of the facts concerning which they are called to legislate. How can it be otherwise? Consider the innumerable subjects which come before Congress from all parts of the country, in respect to each one of which Congress is required to adopt the best measure practicable. It is not possible but that in many things it should fail merely from ignorance. It is impossible that all of its members should thoroughly investigate every subject for themselves, and they do not do it. In many, if not most cases, the great mass rely upon the statements of some one who they think ought to know the facts of the case, while, if they were to inquire into it, they would perhaps find that he was acting upon entirely erroneous information, received, perhaps, from a biased or an interested source. It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken as to facts, and in consequence to adopt erroneous views or urge mistaken measures. Take, for instance, the proposed bill creating a Solicitor of Customs, which was urged mainly upon two grounds, both of which, on investigation, proved to be entirely erroneous. If the bill is ever brought up before Congress, we shall not be at all surprised to see them both brought up again, and the bill urged forward on the ground of those mythical six hundred suits against the Government, and that mythical $20,000 a year paid by the Government to extra counsel in revenue cases.

So, too, with reference to the bill which passed the House a few days ago, creating an additional United States District Court in this State, to which we have before referred. We have no idea that it could have passed the House if the facts had been brought before it in their true light. We have no idea that it will pass the Senate, if they are brought before the Senate; and yet the bill is a plausible one on its face, and the facts which show its absurdity, though easily obtainable on inquiry, would not be likely to be known without inquiry.

The main argument for the bill, as we understand it, is that the business of this District is so heavy as to require its division. We do not understand that the business of the Northern District is so excessive as to require any division there. That the business of this District requires additional judicial force, there can be no doubt. We have Judges from other Districts here many months in the year to assist in its transaction. And so this bill, which cuts off from this District the counties of Sullivan, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Greene and Columbia, would naturally commend itself to any one, as a means of dividing up the business and lessening the labors of the Judges. It is taking off a large tract, as any one can see by looking at the map.

But the question of its effect upon the business of the District Court in this City does not depend upon the extent of the territory curtailed, but upon the amount of the business which comes to the Court from that territory. Now, we have caused some inquiries to be made upon this latter point, and we are satisfied that there have not been, in the last twenty years, ten processes in all issued to the United States Marshal for this District which were to go into the counties above-named. There would not have been ten suits less in the business of the District Court in this District, if the proposed change had been made twenty years ago.

The reason of the pressure upon the District Court here is not at all the extent of the District. It is that the business of New-York City is the business of the world, and questions which arise in all quarters of the globe crowd together into the District Court of New-York for decision. Now it is a salvage question from Behring's Straits; now a collision from the South Pacific; now charter parties from Africa, from Liverpool, from China. Wherever our American commerce finds its way, thence come back disputes and questions to be settled in this one forum. We think we hazard little in saying that more questions of this sort have come before our Admiralty Court, than before all the others in the country put together; and their number is increasing. As American commerce is sure to increase, so surely will this pressure upon the Court be greater with each coming year. But Congress must not think to relieve that pressure which comes from the business of the sea, borne in on every tide, by any such trifling change as this bill proposes. If it is desired to divide the business of the Northern District, or, as has been suggested may be the reason for the bill, to make places for two or three hungry partisans, let it be placed on that ground. But let not the commerce of New-York City be made the pretext. If the system of Judges coming in from other Districts to assist in the business is still to prevail, we cannot be more satisfactorily situated than we are now. But if Congress proposes to relieve the Court, let it do it in some effectual manner, instead of pretending to aid, while in reality doing nothing.

Explosion at Detroit—Several Persons Killed.

DETROIT, Monday, March 3.

An explosion occurred to-day at the oil refinery of J. N. HARMON & Co., demolishing the building, and killing several persons. Four dead bodies have been recovered, among them ROBERT HIGHAM and CHARLES B. DIBBLE, two of the proprietors. Others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Fire at Bloomington, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

The Nicholls House at Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

HONORS TO COLONEL WOOD.

A Grand Civic and Military Demonstration.

His Meeting with the Brooklyn Committee in Philadelphia.

The Trip from Philadelphia and the Landing in Brooklyn.

GREAT TURNOUT OF THE CITIZENS.

Flags and Decorations Along the Route of the Procession.

CEREMONIES AT THE CITY HALL.

In pursuance of the resolutions, as announced in the TIMES of Sunday, the several Committees from the City of Brooklyn, which were appointed to meet Col. A. M. WOOD, of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, went to Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. TERNAN is Chairman, consists of Aldermen Ternan, McLaughlin, Lynch, Franks, Belknap, Van Brunt, Kimball, O'Keef, Strong, Murphy, Perry, Maloney and Fisher.

The Citizens' Committee, which is a compound of civic, military and Fire Department, is organized as follows: President, Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE; Secretary, Isaac Badeau, Esq.; members, Crooke, Badeau, Del Vecchio, Myers, Cashow, Hanley, Duffy, Riley, McDermott, Boerem, Applegate, Morris, Laurence, Jamieson and Taylor.

These Committeemen, attended by reporters from the principal New-York and Brooklyn dailies, reached the City of Brotherly Love on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Col. WOOD had not yet arrived, but was expected by the 11 P. M. train from Washington, in company with a number of released prisoners from Richmond. Very extensive preparations had been made by the citizens of Philadelphia for their reception. At the Volunteer Refreshment Hall a most enticing collation was prepared, a band of experience and skill was engaged, cannon were loaded, and a large number of patriotic damsels had gathered, that rom the fair hands of Union women the gallant volunteer might receive the nourishing food.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the signal-gun was fired, and the news thereby proclaimed that the long-looked for had come at last. Despite the unusual hour and the bitter keenness of the wind, a large crowd immediately assembled at the dépôt, and prepared to thunder forth the welcoming huzzas. The cars drew near, and while the brass-mouthed cannon gave out an appropriate salute, the thousands of appreciative welcomers cheered themselves warm in their enthusiastic greetings.

Col. WOOD, who was accompanied by his estimable and beautiful wife, was met by Mr. BADEAU and others of the Committee, and taken at once to the Continental, where most elegant apartments had been secured for him. Around and in the hotel was gathered a great crowd of people, all of whom were desirous of paying personally their respects to Col. WOOD. This in his enfeebled state of body could not be permitted, and after a few unavoidable shakings of the hand, the Colonel was pressed through the crowd, who sent cheer upon cheer after him, and taken to his rooms.

There he was met by the Committees, with each member of which he was personally acquainted, and who naturally felt more personal than official interest in him.

The Colonel, always a delicate person, looks pale and thin. He has had a rough time, and it will need many weeks of patient care and tender nursing to restore him to his normal condition.

After an extraordinary amount of hand-shaking and personal congratulation, the Committees proceeded in a more formal manner to recognize his presence.

Alderman TERNAN, as Chairman of the Governmental Committee, congratulated the Colonel upon his return from a Southern prison—a return, not only to the comforts of a civilised home, but to the active duties of a loyal and faithful member of the Union, and alluded to the fact that during his confinement his life was despaired of, and that now, upon his return, his his friends looked upon him as one almost raised from the dead. As an Alderman[1] his brother Aldermen congratulated him, that during a long, tedious and painful confinement, he had displayed such heroic qualities, and they also congratulated themselves that one of their body had been able to discover, in an enemy's prison, such opportunities for public service, and for the faithful maintenance of the honor of his country's flag.

Gen. CROOKE, in behalf of the Citizens' Committee, was more informal in his reception. He has been for many years intimately connected with Col. WOOD in civic and military organizations, and greeted him as one old friend would be apt to greet one who for six long months has been pining in captivity. He alluded somewhat at length to the services rendered the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York by Col. WOOD, and adverted in most complimentary terms to the gallantry of the Fourteenth Regiment, its officers and Colonel. After which, Col. WOOD who was laboring under the effects of protracted fatigue, spoke as follows:

COL. WOOD'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: Your congratulations are appreciated. As the official representatives of the City of Brooklyn, and as personal friends, with whom my past associations have been most agreeable, it gives me great pleasure to meet you. In my long and wearisome captivity I have not been ignorant of your constant remembrances. The kindly expressions of sympathy which you have shown from time to time have done much to alleviate the gloom of my imprisonment. Above all, the evidence of satisfaction with my course as a soldier which you have exhibited, has rewarded me for the trials through which I have been called to pass; the knowledge that I have in any way been permitted to do credit to the good City of Brooklyn in the great struggle for the unity of our beloved country, is surely an abundant return for any sacrifice of personal comfort I may have made. Accept, gentlemen, each and all of you, the assurance of my sincere respect, and the hope that my return to the city which you so well represent, and of which we are all so justly proud, may be but to gather strength for further and better service in support of the flag to which its citizens and all loyal men are so ardently attached. [Applause.]

It was with great difficulty that Col. WOOD could perform his part of the ceremony, owing to the bodily weakness under which he was laboring, and after a few moments' social interchange of kindly words and thoughts and looks, the Committee considerately retired, leaving the Colonel to do the same.

Mrs. ISAAC BADEAU, a very well-known lady of Brooklyn, and an intimate friend of Mrs. Col. WOOD, was with the party at the Continental, and by her thoughtful attentions relieved them of much annoyance and thoughtless intrusion. Mrs. WOOD and Mrs. BADEAU left Philadelphia in advance of the others, that they might not interfere with the sociabilities peculiar to such occasions.

On Sunday, all day long, Col. WOOD held a *levée* in his parlor at the Continental. Everybody who knew him, who knew any member of his regiment, or who wanted to get tidings of friends, prisoners at Richmond, felt privileged to call, while hundreds of others, some out of kindest motives, others from simple curiosity, called likewise; and it is a wonder that under the constant pressure the Colonel has not broken completely down.

In the morning we obtained from him certain semi-connected data, which we have written up in the form of a statement. Owing to the peculiar position of Col. WOOD, it is not yet right or honorable in him to mention many many things which would in themselves be not only very interesting but of great public importance. He is not unconditionally released, but is discharged on a general parole, which binds him to withhold all information concerning the enemy, and forbids the retaking up of arms against the "Confederacy" until he shall be exchanged for some one of equal rank and importance. He has, however, given us the following very interesting

STATEMENT.

Col. WOOD was in command of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, at the battle of Bull Run, or, as the rebels call it, "Manassas." Owing to peculiar position and peculiar uniform, his regiment suffered more in proportion than any other. He was shot in the right thigh, the ball passing clean through the hip and out at the inner side of the leg. As soon after his wound as was deemed expedient, two of his command, ROGERS and SMITH, carried him back toward Centreville, some five or six miles. From the effects of the wound he was weak but not prostrated, but the men were naturally pretty well used up by the excitement of the day and the heavy load which they had carried so far. After they had gone about six miles, an ambulance, belonging to the "Seventy-first," came along and Col. WOOD was placed in it by the side of another wounded man. At first they went along comfortably, but after a little the horses went as if they were frightened out of their wits, and ran at the top of their speed some two miles, when they came to Cub Run Bridge, which was absolutely blocked up with wagons and ambulances.

A heavy fire was pouring upon them from KEMPER'S battery—a battery, by the way, which had allowed our entire army to pass by unmolested into the trap beyond—and matters looked badly enough. At this juncture the driver began to cut the traces. "What are you about?" said Col. WOOD. "I'm going to leave," said the fellow, as he jumped upon the horse's back and made the best of his way along the crowded thoroughfare. Grumbling or swearing would have been of no avail, so the wounded men did neither, when Gen. (then Colonel) BURNSIDE came along with the remnant of his regiment. Col. WOOD, who knew him, asked him if he couldn't manage to take him along, and he said he would, when the firing again became hot, and off went Colonel men and all, leaving the wounded men behind.

SMITH and ROGERS came along again, and lifted WOOD from the ambulance, while he, leaning upon their shoulders, limped along by the bridge and down into a thicket, just as a well-directed shot sent the ambulance into a thousand splinters. On the way to the thicket they found, luckily, several blankets, without which they would have suffered infinitely more than they did. Shortly after nightfall a heavy rain began to fall, which continued all night, all the next day and part of the following night. They, of course, were drenched. In the meantime, as well as they could, they hobbled along in the direction of Georgetown, and on Tuesday morning, greatly to their joy, they saw a log cabin. They had eaten nothing since *Saturday night*, and were nearly famished—a fact that was of service to Col. WOOD, as the result demonstrates. ROGERS went to the hut, and obtained from the negress who lived there, some broiled chicken-drumsticks and a little milk. That night Col. WOOD's wound troubled him exceedingly, but they managed to wiggle along a couple of miles, when they met two of the poorest kind of poor whites, who gave them something to eat, and told them that if they could keep on four miles further, they would reach the Alexandria and Warrington turnpike, on which lived a number of Union families who would undoubtedly help them. They followed the advice, and when they reached the turnpike they saw several houses. Col. WOOD sent ROGERS to get something to eat, and directed him to a certain house to the right.

THE CAPTURE.

But he, instead of going as told, went to the left, where he obtained something to eat, but while eating he was betrayed. The boy who gave him food went out and gave information to a rebel picket near, and a file of men was sent to take him. ROGERS had nothing to do but to surrender, which he did, and also told them that his Colonel and another soldier were in the woods beyond. In the meantime, WOOD mistrusted, from the protracted absence of ROGERS, that all was not well with the man, and hid himself behind a rock. Search was immediately instituted, however, and after awhile Col. WOOD and SMITH were discovered curled up under the shadow of the great rock. The Confederates cocked and leveled their muskets, but Col. WOOD told them he was unarmed, and should make no resistance, and that he was wounded in the thigh.

The Confederate Lieutenant was exceedingly kind and courteous to the wounded Colonel, and sent for a wagon (springless) which he had filled with hay, in which he conveyed him to the headquarters of Col. WITHERS, of the Eighteenth Virginia Volunteers. The captor and the captive were Masons, which fact, doubtless, had some influence upon the treatment of the prisoner. It was known that the Surgeon of the Fourteenth, Dr. HOMISTON, was at a hospital about two miles distant, and Col. WITHERS sent for him that Col. WOOD might have the best medical attention that could be found, and in order that he might be made more comfortable he was moved to the Colonel's own tent. The Doctor came that night (25th of July,) and remained with Col. WOOD until the 5th of August. Owing to the protracted fast, after the battle, Col. WOOD was not so much troubled with fever, as he would naturally have been, and what seemed rather rough at the time, was beyond doubt the best thing that could have happened him.

By the 5th of August Col. WOOD was so far recovered that it was deemed safe to take him from camp, and on that day he was sent to Manassas. Adjutant WERTENBECK of the Virginia Nineteenth, was very kind and considerate in his treatment of Col. WOOD. He provided a comfortable mattrass for the bottom of the wagon, and many little "fixins," which were of great benefit to the sufferer. When they reached Manassas the Adjutant telegraphed to his father who lives at Charlottesville some 80 miles down the railway, to provide a nice room for Col. WOOD, and to meet him at the dépôt, as he was an invalid. He also procured from Gen. BEAUREGARD a parole for Col. WOOD, which permitted him to avail himself of WERTENBECK'S kindness, so that so far as personal treatment was concerned, up to that time there was no possible ground for complaint.

While at Charlottesville, he with several others occupied a house owned by Adjutant WERTENBECK'S father, and received from many a great deal of kindness. They were all objects of curiosity and some indignity—clergymen in particular seemed offensively impertinent, and asked many unpleasant and indelicate questions. There was a strong spirit of opposition on the part of some to their remaining in the town, and by the representations of that clique the Government was induced to direct their removal to Richmond.

In the meantime Adjutant WERTENBECK had represented to WOOD, in whom he seemed to take a great interest, that he thought it very likely the War Department would grant him a parole and let him go home. For this, of course, Col. W. would have been very thankful, and he made a written *pro forma* application to Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of War, for one. This was presented to BENJAMIN by the Adjutant, and was pressed so strongly that he consented to grant it "subject to the decision of President DAVIS." Some objections were urged by other members of the Cabinet, and in view of the opposition, DAVIS concluded not to consent.

This left WOOD on his original parole from BEAUREGARD, which BENJAMIN extended, granting him leave to board where he pleased in the city of Richmond. For a week he remained at the Monumental Hotel, and then took board from the 17th of October to the 11th of November in a private family named LEFTWICH, at $1 per diem—that is, he *engaged* board and got it, but it was not exactly equal to that which in Yankee-land goes by the same name for much less money.

During his stay with the LEFTWICHES the Colonel dressed in civilian's clothing, and roamed about unmolested at his leisure.

On the 11th of November, however, he was taken to the tobacco warehouse, where lots were drawn for those who, as hostages, were to be confined in the common jail. It was WOOD'S happy lot to be one of the hostages. He was taken to the prison, an imposing structure, 30 by 30 feet, having four cells in it, 27 feet long and 11 feet wide, above and below. In one of these he and six others were confined. Their names are Cols. WOOD, LEE and COGGSWELL, Major REVERE, Capts. BOORMAN, KEYFER and ROCKWELL. There was room for their cots, a water-pail, and little else. They were not permitted to leave the cell for any purpose whatever, necessary or otherwise. They were not permitted to buy food for themselves, but were obliged to be content with bacon and bread in the morning, and bread and bacon at night. Underneath their cell was another, in which a gang of negroes, male and female, little and big, were confined, and with the odor, the chattering, the squalling, and the nastiness of these negroes, they were almost used up. Rats in vast numbers infested their cell. Two of their number were taken ill, and though their medicinal treatment necessitated most offensive occurrences, there was no attempt on the part of the jailers to interfere for the health, comfort or decency of the others.

This sort of thing lasted until Mr. FAULKNER visited them, after which they were permitted to spend their own money for decent food and such matters as they desired. Twelve weeks they were kept in that hole—a hole the equal of which in filth and discomfort could not be provided in this City for the vilest criminal or the most degraded rascal. At the expiration of that time they were taken back to the warehouse, in order that the jail might be fumigated, lest disease should break out, when, to their gratified surprise, they were released from confinement, and sent without order, paper or pledge, save their parole, to their homes again. While there the following song was composed, and sung daily by them all:

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

Written expressly for the Richmond Prison Association, by Capt. Isaac W. Hart.

Come, brother prisoners, join in the song,
Our stay in the prison will not be long.

Chorus: Roll on, roll on sweet moments, roll on,
And let the poor prisoners go home, go home,
Our friends at home have made demand
To have returned this patriot band.
Roll on, &c.

Our Government is bound to obey,
For from the people they take their pay.
Roll on, &c.

They are bound to respect the public Press,
And return us home our friends to bless.
Roll on, &c.

Congressmen ELY is first on the list,
And he'll soon be home, our friends to assist.
Roll on, &c.

And give to his mind the widest range,
And spread himself on the theme of exchange,
Roll on, &c.

And when we arrive in the land of the free,
They will smile and welcome us joyfully.
Roll on, &c.

And when before them we shortly do stand,
We'll repeat our motto, "Bite and be damned."
Roll on, &c.

(Seal of the association.) A circle with the marginal inscription: "Richmond Prison Association, 1861," and a face motto of "Bite and be damned," apparently applicable to a circle of well known bugs which surround it.

Col. WOOD went immediately to Washington, and reported at headquarters. His doings there and elsewhere have been reported at length in the TIMES, and we are now brought to the record of yesterday's proceedings.

Col. WOOD was unable to get much rest on Sunday night, as the train in which Mrs. WOOD, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. BADEAU and Gen. COOK, did not leave Philadelphia until midnight, while it was necessary for all concerned to be up and eating at 4½ in the morning.

At that hour the Aldermanic dignitaries of the City of Brooklyn, the Civic Committee from the same locality, with the several reportorial gentlemen aforementioned, partook of steak and coffee, buckwheats and sausages, by early twilight. They then bundled, half frozen, into several huge hotel coaches, and wended their dismal way to the wharf.

Aldermen are human, and soon gave way to the pressing innovation of sleep, keeping very quiet all the way. The solemn snoring would occasionally be diversified by some first-class cheers for Col. WOOD, given by enthusiastic rustics who, at that early hour, esteemed it a privilege to be at the dépôt, that they might cordially greet the coming man.

When the train reached Amboy, which it did about 9 o'clock in a drenching shower, it was ascertained that the *Atlantic*, a huge ferryboat chartered for the occasion, had not yet made its appearance.

It turned out that it was detained an unexpected time at Brooklyn, reached Amboy about 12 o'clock, long after Col. WOOD and his associates had reached the dépôt. Finally all were safely placed on the tug, and she turned her homely head homeward. A Reception Committee, (the seventh or eighth of that name,) composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Wm. M. Parks, B. O'Neill, J. Whitman, Benjamin D. Wilson, George Hall, J. S. Mackey, H. J. Ruggles, Samuel Stryker, W. M. Stone, Sheriff Campbell and Judge Perry was then presented to the Colonel, and Hon. GEORGE HALL, the Ex-Mayor of the city welcomed him in their behalf, and quite informally, after which the following letters were read to Col. WOOD by the Chairman of the Committee, who listened to them standing:

LETTER FROM GEN. DURYEA.

Col. A. M. Wood, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I had made my arrangements to meet you at Amboy, with the Committee; but a very severe cold, which utterly precludes my leaving the house, prevents my so doing, or joining in the procession. I have issued an order directing my staff to receive you on behalf of the division, and a copy of the order will be delivered to you.

But I sincerely regret my inability to meet you in person, and thank you for your noble service.

Nothing but sickness would be permitted to deprive me of this pleasure.

Yours, truly, H. B. DURYEA.

BROOKLYN, Monday, March 3, 1862.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE PAULDING.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

SIR: I am in receipt of your invitation to participate in the "ceremonies attending the reception of Col. WOOD and his fellow-prisoners," on the 3d inst., and in reply, beg to inform you that it will not be practicable for myself or the officers of the Yard to accept it; our duties requiring our undivided attention here.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. PAULDING, Commanding.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq., Chairman of
Committee of Arrangements, Brooklyn.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SMITH.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that I cannot participate in the reception of Col. A. M. WOOD. My relations with Col. WOOD have been such that no person could be more endeared to him as a citizen and a soldier, than myself; and I can most fully appreciate the propriety of doing public honor to him who has so honored the City of Brooklyn by his services in the field, and by his sufferings in prison.

The Senate having just had a recess of about a week, I do not feel at liberty to absent myself at this time from my duties as a member of that body.

Please accept my thanks for the invitation, and my best wishes for the success of your public demonstration. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
J. C. SMITH.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MURPHY.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge through you an invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Col. A. M. WOOD, and his companions of the Fourteenth Regiment, to participate in the proposed festival and tribute to their patriotism and bravery. The time when this will take place is not stated in your note, and I cannot therefore promise myself the pleasure of joining with my fellow citizens in doing honor to Col. WOOD and his fellow soldiers, as would be most gratifying to me, on the occasion, unless it should happen on a day when the public business here will permit me to be absent from this post. I feel well assured, however, that nothing will be wanting on the part of the public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Brooklyn to render the reception worthy alike of themselves and their distinguished guests, one which, while it will give new testimony of their own devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Union, will afford our brave returning soldiers some compensation for their sufferings in the heartfelt welcome home of their friends and neighbors.

I am, Sir, respectfully and truly yours,
HENRY C. MURPHY.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. M. F. ODELL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Isaac Badeau, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to participate in the reception to be given to our gallant Col. WOOD.

It would give me great pleasure to unite with my fellow-citizens in this appropriate expression of their regard for him.

He has written his name indelibly upon the pages of his country's history. Of his conduct on the battle-field we are justly proud. His noble bearing as a chivalric soldier and gentleman while confined in rebel prison, a portion of the time with a halter suspended over him, has come to my knowledge officially. His country's honor was at all times dearer to him than his own preservation.

These justly entitle him to all of honor and consideration the City of Brooklyn can bestow.

Gladly would I accept your invitation, but pleasure must yield to duty.

This must be my apology for non-attendance on Monday.

Please make my acknowledgments to your Committee for their kind remembrance of me; also my earnest desire that the intended reception may be entirely successful. Yours truly, M. F. ODELL.

After the reading of these letters and some others from individuals of less note, they all partook of a bountiful collation, which was prepared in the cabin, and of which the Aldermen and Reporters secured a full share. Nothing worthy of Remark occurred on the trip up, which was made by the "Kills;" the downward passage was made through the "Narrows."

In the course of the afternoon friendly speeches were made by Alderman TERNAN, Mr. NORTHRUP, Judge NORRIS, Mayor TALMAGE and others. The time was also pleasingly beguiled by some excellent singing.

The progress of the boat was much impeded by the ice in the "Kills" and the harbor, so that she did not reach the ferry at Montague-street until some twenty minutes to 4 P. M.

Great excitement prevailed in the City, the line of march was abundantly decorated with flags and banners, and patriotic inscriptions, and every preparation which the welcoming citizens could devise was made.

The neighborhood of the City Hall presented a gay appearance, the flags of the Nation, State and City waved proudly from the roof, and small flags were suspended from the cupola. The three entrances to the Park were decorated with triumphal arches made of laurel, cedar and pine, and the apex of each was surmounted with the national coat of arms formed of flags, miniature shields, &c. Upon the center arch was the motto in large letters:

"Welcome Home."

The two other arches were devoid of mottoes, but were otherwise beautifully ornamented.

The buildings in the neighborhood of the Hall also presented a gay appearance—flags were flying from every window and were suspended across the streets.

The principal buildings in Fulton-street which were decorated were the stores of HUSTED & CARLL, SPIES & CHAMPNEY, JAMES BROOKS, HARRY RUSSEL; at the corner of Cranberry-street, where two streams of colors were suspended across the street; at Musical Hall, over WHITING'S store, was a flag with the motto:

"We welcome thy return."

Hardly a building along the street but displayed flags—some from every window.

The Armory Building was put in order by the members and friends of the Fourteenth Regiment, it being their headquarters. The windows of the building were ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns. On Cranberry-street was a transparency with the following inscription:

"Ubique Patrium Reminiscl."

WITH TRUE AND GRATEFUL HEARTS WE WELCOME YOU TO THE LAND OF FREEDOM, AND SYMPATHIZE IN ALL YOUR TRIALS.

Though the rebels cut down and carried off
OUR WOOD,
they found it would not burn except with patriotic fire. A transparency on Henry-street side contained the following inscription:

SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE, OUR COLONEL,
ALFRED M. WOOD,

The Soldier and Patriot, a true and hearty welcome is extended by his old comrades, and the memory of former happy days is equaled, but not surpassed by the present joy of having him once more among us.

MONTAGUE FERRY AND HICKS-STREET.

Several vessels lying off the ferry were decked off in gay colors in honor of the event. A triumphant arch, from the sail-loft of GEORGE W. GERAU, was ornamented with flags with the inscription:

"Without WOOD how can we wave our flags."

A number of houses in Hicks-street were ornamented with flags, and, indeed, the exceptions were those from which no demonstration was made.

As the *Atlantic* entered the slip at Montague Ferry, the crowd made a rush toward it, when suddenly a chain gave way, and the crowd of soldiers, firemen, policemen, men, women and children, rushed as furiously from it as before they had rushed on to it. No one was injured, however, and as the little six-pounder on the boat thundered out the notice that the Colonel was again at home, the crowds, one and all, echoed back the welcoming roar with a shout fully equal to the original.

The instant Col. WOOD stepped upon the bridge, he was bagged. That is, he was hauled, and mauled, and pulled, and shoved, whisked this way, and whisked that way, while, with cap in hand, the feeble soldier bowed to the tormenting crowd. With the assistance of several policemen, Mr. WEVIL, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, and another reporter, Col. WOOD managed to get to his carriage.

Once in he breathed fast, but freely. Ex-Mayor HALL, Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and the orator of the day, G. T. JENKS, Esq., occupied the carriage with him. They drove at once to the top of the hill, followed by the most terrific press of people we ever encountered. The soldiers and guards were nowhere, they did no good, and, with one or two exceptions, did not try to. Arrived at the summit of the hill, with the carriage surrounded by the vast concourse of cheering people, Mr. JENKS arose and addressed Col. WOOD, who remained seated.

Mr. JENKS was well named the "orator of the day." He delivered one of the neatest, most appropriate, chaste and elegant addresses we have ever heard at similar occasions. He was rapturously applauded by the vast audience, but still more complimented by the flood of tears which ran uncontrollably from the eyes of the City's guest. We regret that absolute lack of space forbids our presenting Mr. JENKS' speech in full, and would not do him the injustice to print a synopsis of it.

Col. WOOD then rose and replied to Mr. JENKS as follows:

COL. WOOD'S SPEECH.

SIR: I receive this hearty ovation not to myself, but as the representative of a regiment in which (composed as it is of your own citizens) you must necessarily take the liveliest interest. A regiment which has had the high honor of doing battle for the Constitution and the Union, and of whose valor on the bloody plains of Manassas you may be justly proud; and although torn and scarred with many wounds, and though many of its members lie low in a soldier's grave, is yet ready and anxious to again confront the vaunting hosts of rebellion, and at the cannon's mouth establish its further devotion to the cause of the Union.

For my own part, I am not conscious of having done more than my simple duty in connection with the gallant Fourteenth. To have had command of such a body of brave and trusty men is of itself no small honor.

To have suffered by loss of blood and tedious incarceration in a felon cell for the cause of the Constitution and the laws, is but a feeble sacrifice—the approbation which you have at all times shown, and which to-day you so cordially manifest in recognition of the humble part I have played in the great struggle which has convulsed the country, is a most abundant reward. I have no higher ambition than to prove (when opportunity shall offer) my appreciation of it by better service in the field, or wherever my country may call.

Sir, let us not be too much elated by our recent great victories. We have a shrewd and determined enemy to overcome; only by putting aside party feeling and prejudice, and uniting shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, shall we be enabled to accomplish the important work of restoring peace, order, and the supremacy of our Government.

To this great trust let us as one man give our best energies, and by God's good pleasure we shall succeed. In return for your kindness, I can only offer assurance of the gratitude with which it is received; and I can but pledge a zealous and a renewed devotion to the cause of liberty and union, for which it has been my privilege to labor and to suffer.

To say that this was received with great applause, would be to damn it with faint praise. Every sentence was greeted with tremendous cheers, and the emotion of the honored speaker was caught and shared by many who were near him.

After these addresses, the line of march was formed, and the procession moved on through the route indicated in yesterday's TIMES, as follows:

Police.
Escort of Cavalry—detachment of the Seventieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. GRAHAM.
Grand Marshal—Hon. F. B. SPINOLA.
Mounted Aids.
Company G, Capt. THORNE, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as escort to Col. WOOD, and fellow prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment.
Ex-Officers and present members (now on furlough) of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Capt. BURNETT, as a guard of honor.
Col. WOOD in carriage, accompanied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, and G. T. JENKS, Esq., Orator of the day.
Returned members of the Fourteenth Regiment that have been held as Prisoners of War, or wounded in battle, in carriages.
Citizens' Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Present and Ex-Members of Congress in carriages.
Senators and Members of the Legislature in carriages.
Ex-Mayors of the City of Brooklyn in carriages.
The Common Council in carriages.
Heads of the Departments in carriages.
The Clergy and Judiciary in carriages.
Members of the Press in carriages.

MILITARY.

Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. CLARK.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. BENNETT.
Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. GRAHAM.
Battalion of Cadets under command of Major FERGUSON.
Fire Commissioners, Western District, in carriages.
Chief and Assistant Engineers, Western District Fire Department.
Western District Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
Order of Odd-Fellows.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Society of Butchers, mounted.
Society of Cartmen, mounted.
Citizens, mounted.
Citizens in carriages.

The Fire Department formed on Willoughby-street, right resting on Fulton-avenue, and marched in front of the civic societies, in the following order:

WM. H. FORNY, Grand-Marshal.
Aids.
D. S. SIMPSON and GEORGE WARD, Fire Commissioners.
FIRST DIVISION—CHARLES WETHERILL, MARSHAL.
Band.
Washington Hose Company No 8, with banner.
Washington Engine No. 1.
Franklin Engine Company No. 3.
Atlantic Hose Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No 1.
Alert Hose Company No. 3.
SECOND DIVISION—ROBERT BARR, MARSHAL.
Frontier Hose Company No. 5.
Protector Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Constitution Engine Company No. 7.
THIRD DIVISION—P. FITZPATRICK, MARSHAL.
Band.
Continental Engine Company No. 9.
Hose Company No. 9.
Columbia Engine Company No. 10.
Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Hose Company No. 10.
FOURTH DIVISION—H. S. WHITING, MARSHAL.
Band.
Jackson Engine Company No. 11.
Hose Company No. 11.
Phœnix Engine Company No. 12.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.
Mount Prospect Engine Company No. 16.
FIFTH DIVISION—W. TAYLOR, MARSHAL.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 17.
Cashow Hose Company No. 12.
Clinton Engine Company No. 20.
Crystal Hose Company No. 4.
Empire Engine Company No. 9.

Lack of space will not permit more than a brief allusion to this really grand affair. The military and fire departments are out in full force, uniformed and equipped according to law and regulation. As they passed the women-laden windows they cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs in response to the smiling greeting extended to the guest whom they were escorting. The whole route was crowded with people, and everywhere the most intense excitement prevailed.

Upon the arrival of Col. WOOD at the City Hall, the entire procession passed in review before him; after which, followed by the Board of Aldermen, he went into the Aldermanic Chamber.

There, as President of the Board, he called them to order, when His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISCH addressed him as follows:

REMARKS BY THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

COL. WOOD: It affords me a degree of pleasure such as I have seldom experienced to bid you welcome, in the name of the City of Brooklyn, to the home from which you have been so long absent. The citizens of Brooklyn entertained high hopes of the regiment at whose head you marched to the defence of the National Capital. The experience of a terrific ordeal proved that the confidence thus bestowed was not misplaced, and the hopes which rested on the patriotism and gallantry of the regiment were more than realized. To you, Sir, the eyes of our citizens have long been wistfully turned, anxiously looking for the hour now so auspiciously arrived, which would restore you to liberty and home. They felt a gratified pride in the unflinching bravery which you and the regiment under your command so nobly exhibited in the midst of scenes that appal the timid and the weak. They sympathized deeply in the aggravated sufferings which you have so long and patiently borne, and they now rejoice in your happy restoration to the cherished endearments of a home over which your absence cast a shadow of gloom, and to a community to whose gratitude you have established an imperishable claim. As a member of the City Government, I congratulate you on your return to take part in the action of your colleagues who selected you to preside over their deliberations. If your services in the council of the city are less brilliant than those which your country has claimed and received, I am confident in saying they will not be less faithfully rendered, nor less entitled to a thankful recognition on the part of your fellow-citizens. In their name, and on my own behalf, I again bid you welcome. [Applause.]

To this the Colonel made a brief response, but was so completely overcome by his feelings as to be nearly inaudible.

After the adjournment, Col. WOOD received the personal congratulations of his friends, and then drove exhausted by the protracted labors of the day to his home.

Thus ended a day long to be remembered in Brooklyn, of which the city, the citizens, the Fourteenth Regiment and Col. WOOD may well be proud.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—THE CAB BILL—DISTRIBUTIONS TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening at the usual hour—Councilman PINCKNEY in the Chair. The attendance was full, and a considerable amount of general business was brought up; communications and reports in number were referred to appropriate Committees. Councilman LENT offered a resolution to the effect that permission be given to the North-eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York to occupy the building on the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue, which was amended so as to read at the close, "for three months," and then it was carried. General order No. 9, was a resolution in reference to memorializing the Legislature against the passage of the "Cab bill." It was called up and laid over. A communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the disbursements made, during the month of February last, to the families of volunteers from this City, was received. The number of families obtaining obtaining relief was 13,054, to wit: adults, 12,903; children, 17,504—total number of individuals, 30,407, and sum total expended, $131,709. The Board adjourned until 5 P. M., Monday next.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS AND INFLUENZA.

Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

That trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having often made me a mere whisperer.
N. P. WILLIS.

Preëminently the first and best.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New-York.

I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.
Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

An old lady friend, having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.
Rev. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 103.—March 3, 1862.
57, 34, 61, 35, 39, 67, 63, 11, 74, 71, 28, 2, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 104.—March 3, 1862.
14, 42, 43, 47, 23, 45, 59, 69, 49, 34, 32, 62, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 51.—March 3, 1862.
54, 66, 10, 2, 52, 58, 62, 65, 6, 35, 29, 50, 7.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 163.—March 3, 1862.
65, 37, 6, 53, 11, 35, 32, 75, 14, 78, 15, 58, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHORICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS.—RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the retail hat and cap store, No. 539 Broadway, (Chinese Buildings,) known as the $3 Hat Store, is offered for sale with the stock, fixtures, tools, good will, etc., etc. Apply to CONKLIN SMITH, at the above number, or at No. 131 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 130 TIMES Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 16,260 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. and 995 bags Corn Meal, 7,900 bushels Wheat, 7,773 bushels Corn, 2,991 bushels Rye, 1,720 bushels Barley, 4,176 bushels Oats, 3,038 bushels Malt, 3,307 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,515 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, to-day, at 22¾c.@23¾c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request, and 1,600 bags have been sold at 19¾c.@21¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has been limited, both for home use and for export. The reported sales since our last amount to 8,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80—chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 90@$6 00 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa and Illinois	5 60@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet and declining; sales 750 bbls., at $5 95@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive including superfine at $5 40@$5 50; extra at $5 62½@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, at irregular prices; Sales have been confined to 11,000 bush., including White Western, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 40; Amber Jersey at $1 44@$1 45; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged; sales have been made of 37,000 bush., at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bush. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 36c.@39½c.; State at 39½c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c. ℔ bush. Rye rules quiet to-day at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel: sales 3,100 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales of 4,000 bushels State at 82c.@84½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand and is firm at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are quite dull and nominal. Buyers are not disposed to purchase Spirits Turpentine at even $1 ℔ gallon, at which rate some lots are available.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and very firm, at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $13 75 for Old Mess; $10 75@$11 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in request, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 375 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is less active; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at former figures; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., on private terms.

RICE—Sales, 150 tcs. Carolina at $6 50 @ $7 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, 410 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼a @7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., within a range of from 28c.@30c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were made, to-day, at former rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@ 7½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, a cargo of Grain, in bulk, for orders, at 11d. ℔ bush. For London—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s.9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@ 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Hibernia	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 8
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this evening at 5½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR authentic information as to the present residence of HAMILTON DILL, late of this City.
C. F. DURANT, No. 18 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, THE 1ST INST., A memorandum pocket-book, (or diary,) containing papers and ice bills of Jackson & Co., with a note of hand, dated 6th March, at 4 months, from the "Eclectic Club House," to Jackson & Co., payable to their own order, for $114 38-100, C. N. Catlin, Treasurer. No. 1 East 17th-st. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded by calling on WM. JACKSON, 225 West 18th-st., or No. 440 Canal-st. The public are hereby cautioned against the negotiation of said note of hand.

$5 REWARD.—OPERA GLASS LOST ON MARCH 1, when leaving the Academy of Music after the Matinée—an Opera Glass stamped "Plössl. Wien." By returning above to the Cashier at Harper & Brothers', No. 329 Pearl-st., the finder will receive $5 and the thanks of the owner.

FOUND—BY BENJAMIN JONES, A SOLDIER'S letter, addressed to a Miss Dibble, from the seat of war. Said letter containing money, which Miss Dibble can have by calling on BENJAMIN JONES, Land-office, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type composed to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 410 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE, CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 21½ William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding-house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE 3-STORY and attic house No. 189 10th-av., suitable for one or two families; has modern improvements. Rent per annum, to May, 1863, $400; next year, $450; next, $500. Possession immediately. Apply to L. B. CHASE, No. 5 New-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, with hoistway, &c., No. 331 Spring-st., opposite the Market. A capital stand for a wholesale and retail business, such as groceries, flour and feed, crockery, &c., or a manufacturing business. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 301 Broadway, basement.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall Clothing Store, covering four lots, and having an entrance in two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 135 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. F. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 26 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Rent $800 per annum. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

RENT $750—NO. 29 IRVING-PLACE TO LET, as a dwelling-house for a small private family; house is in complete condition. Can be seen from 12 M. to 3 P.M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO RENT.—A large, comfortable house, situated eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and within one mile of a depôt on the Staten Island Railroad and two miles from Rossville steamboat landing. There is a carriage-house and stalls for three or more horses, large garden, ice-house filled. Persons wanting a pleasant, retired country place, will find this a desirable location. Inquire of JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSE, OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, of steady principles, (English,) a situation as nurse, or nursery governess. Can take the entire education of children, with the care of their wardrobes. Can teach French. Is a good seamstress. A good family in the City preferred. Has excellent references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher, in a boarding-school or private family; she is competent to teach the piano, guitar, vocal music and elementary English branches; references given and required. Address A. D. S., Station D.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher in a school or institute in or near New-York, by a German, graduate of the University of Gottingen; is able to teach French, German, classics and piano. Address P. P., No. 99 Grand-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS taught in the City of New-York, for English and mathematics. Apply (March 4 and 5) at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

VENEERS OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

GRAPE-VINES PRUNED AND GARDENS ATTENDED TO.—Orders left at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., and Frank Zimber's, No. 902 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., attended to by WM. N. UNDERWOOD. Reference, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., No. 5 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 460 2d-av., between 26th and 25th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a first-class laundress; good City reference if required. Call at No. 346 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing. May be seen, for two days, at No. 156 West 18th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly. Can be seen for two days at the dry goods store of E. J. Meehan, No. 257 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of a child, by a genteel Protestant girl, who has the best of City references. Apply at Mr. REED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7; also, a cook, who does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 348 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 74 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family, who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is a good baker, and truly understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation. Is an excellent cook. Understands game, soups, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; she is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 267 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objection to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread or biscuit. Has good City references. Apply at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting or fitting ladies' or children's dresses; also mending. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, employment by the day, week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 208 7th-av., second floor front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to take care of children, if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 219 East 20th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as housewerker; is a good plain cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a very good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT AND active girl lately from Boston, is anxious for a situation—has never lived in this City; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, from its birth; is kind and obliging; can give the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, with the best of City references, wishes to accompany a family going to England, as child's nurse; has experience as such. Apply at Mr. WEED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, by a respectable young English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. Is accustomed to traveling; is not sea-sick. Address L. A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 2d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 152 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two days, at Mr. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT AND ACTIVE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as competent waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do waiting and sewing or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 225 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, for two days.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN experienced English nurse, wishing to return to England, would be glad to engage with a family going to Europe, to take charge of an infant or young children. Unexceptionable City references. Call on or address B. G., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; has very good references. Call or address J. N. O., Box No. 199, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address A. B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DISengaged wants a situation; a highly recommended married man, with ten years' recommendation from one family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. P., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an a respectable man, as coachman; is a thorough groom and an excellent driver; has the very best recommendations; lighter wages will be required. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class coachman by a Protestant man, with three years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 3 Rector-st., near Trinity Church, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; has had much experience in both occupations, is perfectly sober, and a good, careful driver; would be willing to take charge of a small garden and green-house; will be highly recommended by his present employer, and others whom he has lived with. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, G. M., No. 1012 Broadway, corner 27th-st., care of Mr. Pelton, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly. Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable man as coachman or plain gardener, or would be willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or country. Address J. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a careful driver, sober, honest and trustworthy; is willing to work hard and make himself generally useful. Can milk if required; no objection to the country. Best of city and country references. Address T. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can work in a garden; understands milking, knows the City well; has a perfect knowledge of his business; has first-class reference from last employer. Address P. G., Coachman, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom. The country preferred. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give the best of reference. Call on or address L. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener, or either separate; he understands both in all their branches; has had 16 years' experience; this is the third time he has changed during the above time. Can be well recommended, if required; is a Protestant; has a small family. Address, for two days, T., farmer, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable man; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address L. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as farmer and vegetable gardener. Can give satisfactory references from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer; understands the care and management of stock; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry, an excellent washer and ironer—is a good dairymaid. Can be seen at 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, cold and hot graperies, kitchen gardens and flower gardens; belongs to the Episcopal Church, with good reference from the gentleman he lived with. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 Johnst, for CHAS. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, as gardener, by a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also, the care of greenhouse plants and grapery, and has three years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's residence. Address F. Q., Box No. 198 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent Protestant man, who understands gardening and farming; also, graperies and greenhouse; his

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,790.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$25,476.35
The Company has the following Assets, viz:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$3,923,403,8.
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets,	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1850, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burr,
Henry Coit,	S. C. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Benj. F. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	J. Henry Hall,
Jos. B. Varnum,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Oliver Chisk,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-laws:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1880, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE THREE FIRST AND ALSO SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STOCK VALUES.—TABLES SHOWING THE value of Stocks bearing interest from 3 to 10 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, to realize semi-annually every rate of interest (progressing by one-quarter per cent.) from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. per annum, for every half-year's period of redemption, from 6 months to 50 years. By JOSEPH M. PRICE. This day published, and for sale by

WM. W. ROSE, Stationer,
No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—$15,000, AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANnum interest, for a term of years, on bond and mortgage on a productive property in the lower part of the City, worth three times the amount; the interest payable quarterly if desired. Address Mr. J. M., office of the *Evening Post*.

$70,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF NOT MORE than $15,000 on one house. Store property on some prominent avenues are preferred. $25,000 to loan on Broadway in one sum. Wanted a cheap parcel of lots for cash. ROBT. FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Nassau-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs insured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armoures, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot No. 137 8th-st., north side, 232 feet east of Broadway: the house 26x56 feet, in good order and contains all the modern improvements; lot 26x92, and leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 19 years to run from May 1, 1861, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $400 per annum; this property is restricted against nuisance.

WEST 32D-ST.—The valuable property, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 West 32d-st., 137 feet east of 7th-av, now used as a factory.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large residence No. 2 Carroll-place (Bleecker-st., corner of Amity-place) the entire furniture in said premises, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For full particulars, see *Herald* advertisement.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY J. HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 149 Fulton-av., between Bond-st. and Elm-place, the stock and fixtures of a crockery store, comprising a general assortment of China, tête-à-tête and tea sets, China vases, white granite ware, plain and cut glass ware, willow ware, wagons, toys, &c., &c. Also, show cases, counters, shelving, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a strictly prime lot of seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 444 Canal-st., sofa and lounge beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, cottage suites, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, comforters, looking-glasses, crockery and kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 300 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are all varieties of staple goods, also a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing any millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art, and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ULYSSES TALLMAN, who resides in the City of New-York, and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR., who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provision of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for buying and selling Old and Naval Stores and dealing in the same on commission.

All the parties interested are the said ULYSSES TALLMANN, who is the general partner, and the said JAMES H BRUNDAGE, JR., who is the special partner.

The said JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR. has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in cash as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, A. D. 1862, and to terminate on the 28th day of February, 1865.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR.,
ULYSSES TALLMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation. GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM H. PERRY,
GEO. H. KENNEDY,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LEHURAY,
GEO. H. KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

GEO. D ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. O. D. ASHLEY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL W. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.—WOODWARD'S DEPOT FOR THE sale of superior pop corn, at Gibson's, No. 815 Broadway. Also, fruits, &c., in large or small quantities, for hotels and others.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

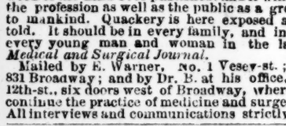
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free to every boy. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and most invigorating in its effects. It is inclosed in a case, rendering it convenient and desirable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 60th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States or Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 24 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years as an infallible cure for croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

CHINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayor's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AUGUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. He is the only regular physician so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &C.

PAPER-MACHINE WANTED—A 66 OR 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Meodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau | $45
Passage money to Havana | 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

paid on such subscriptions, and the purposes to which they have been appropriated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered the following, which, at his own request lies over to be debated:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the house, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any offer has been made by the Executive to the allied Powers of Europe, or any of them to assume the public debts of Mexico, or any part thereof; also, whether any offer has been made by the Executive to Great Britain or other foreign Power of the Mississippi, limited or unlimited, and, if so, in either case to communicate the terms to the House.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to report back the bill for the confiscation of all property of rebels, their aiders and abettors, and for the liberation of their slaves, and enjoining on all military commanders the seizure of all enemy's property made subject to capture by said bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, proposing to debate said resolution, it was laid over.

Mr. ALDRICH also offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back the bill subjecting certain persons to military trial and punishment. It lies over, for reasons similar to that above named.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) introduced the following joint resolutions in relation to maritime rights:

Whereas, International law cannot acquire any considerable extension except by the collective work of the nations, either assembled in Congress by delegates, or by the combined negotiation of the principal nations.

And whereas, the events connected with the Trent affair have given rise to the discussion of maritime rights by the principal Powers of the world, all interested in their authoritative settlement, and in that discussion the friendly offices of the Emperor of France were tendered to the United States, for the purpose of adjusting the questions involved on a clear and liberal basis, looking to the amelioration of the rights of neutrals upon the sea.

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

1. That the National Legislature acknowledges the friendly intentions and enlightened views of the Emperor of the French in said intervention.

2. That it favors the most liberal propositions with respect to maritime rights, and the abolition of such usages as restrict the liberty of neutrals, and multiply the causes of dissensions in the world, believing that humanity and justice demand that the calamities incident to war should be strictly limited to the belligerents themselves, and to those who voluntarily take part with them; but that neutrals, abstaining in good faith from such complicity, ought to be left to pursue their ordinary trade with either belligerent.

3. That the present time is propitious for the resumption of negotiations to secure these objects, and especially for the concurrence of the nations in the belligerent articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, with the amendment proposed by Mr. MARCY, viz:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished, provided that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband.

2. Neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

That the people of the United States entertain the hope that the great maritime Powers of France and England, relinquishing their present objections growing out of their ill-advised recognition of our insurgent States as belligerents, will consent to the propositions of the Paris Conference, as the United States have constantly invited, and as Mr. MARCY proposed to the Government of France on the 28th day of July, 1856, with such a liberal expansion of them as to exempt private property, not contraband, of citizens and subjects of nations in collision should be exempted from confiscation equally in warfare waged on the land and in warfare waged upon the seas, which are the common highways of the nations.

5. That the efforts of the late Secretary MARCY and the present Secretary of State, to have the maxims ingrafted as fixed principles of international law, were eminently wise and just, unquestionably in accordance with our traditionary policy, and conducive to the welfare of the Republic, and to the highest interests of peace and civilization.

6. That for the accomplishment of this result it would be both courteous and wise for our Government to consider the proposal of the eminent publicist of France, M. HAUTEFEUILLE, for a Congress of the maritime Powers, which, by uniting in one body the combined forces of all neutrals, may secure to each the respect and security which they cannot obtain while remaining isolated, and that thus they may be enabled to maintain as a lasting element of the law of nations that maritime equilibrium so long sought by the Government of the United States of America, and so important to the freedom of commerce and the repose of the world.

On motion of Mr. COX the resolutions were recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution declaratory of the intention of the act of July, indemnifying the loyal States for expenses incurred in raising troops, so as not only to apply to debts contracted before but since the passage of the act.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the making of treaties with the Apaches, Navajoes and Utahs in that Territory.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to facilitate judicial proceedings in adjudication on captured property and for the better administration of the law of prizes, which was passed.

Adjourned.

THE TAX AND EXCISE BILL.

Abstract of the Bill Reported to Congress by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The following is an abstract of the Tax bill reported to-day:

It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission of Internal Revenue with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of fifteen cents per gallon; ale and beer, one dollar per barrel; stem or leaf tobacco, three cents per pound, to add, when manufactured, five cents; cigars, five, ten and twenty cents per pound, and on according to value.

On lard and linseed oil, burning fluid and coal oil, five cents per gallon. Refined coal oil, ten cents per gallon. Gas, per thousand feet, twenty-five cents.

Bank-note paper, five cents per pound. Printing paper, three mills per pound.

Soap, five mills per pound. Salt, four cents per one hundred pounds.

Sole leather, one cent per pound. Upper leather, one half cent per pound.

Flour, ten cents per barrel.

All other manufactures three per centum ad valorem.

On railroad passengers, two mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets, three per cent.; steamboat travel, one mill per mile; omnibuses, ferryboats, and horse railroads, three per cent. on gross receipts from passengers.

Advertisements, five per cent. on amount of receipts annually.

For the use of carriages, annually, from one to ten dollars, according to value; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, fifty cents; gold plate, fifty cents per ounce; silver plate, three cents per ounce; billiard tables, twenty dollars.

On slaughtered cattle, fifty cents each; hogs, ten cents each; sheep, five cents each.

LICENSES.—For bankers, one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors, twenty dollars; retail dealers in goods, ten dollars; pawnbrokers, fifty dollars; rectifiers, one hundred dollars; brewers, fifty dollars; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from five to two hundred dollars; eating-houses, ten dollars; commercial brokers, fifty dollars; other brokers, twenty dollars; theatres, one hundred dollars; circuses, fifty dollars; bowling-alleys, five dollars each alley; wholesale peddlers, fifty dollars; other peddlers, from five to twenty dollars; coal-oil distillers, twenty dollars.

INCOME.—Three per cent. on all over six hundred dollars, deducting the income derived from dividends, etc., which are taxed separately. Interest on railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, three per cent. Payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, three per cent.

Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from one to five per cent., according to the degrees of relationship; and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers; all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

REBELS RETIRING—THE WHITWORTH GUNS—THE PARROTT GUN CAPTURED AT BULL RUN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQ'RS'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

There is every indication that the rebels are gradually withdrawing their batteries at Evansport and Cockpit Point. For ten days past there has been but very little, if any, firing from these points, and numerous vessels have run the blockade. There is but one gun discernible at Evansport, and, doubtless, they have been withdrawn to points further back from the river—possibly no further than the uplands in the rear of the batteries.

The Whitworth guns, which were presented by the American residents in London to our Government several months since, have been added to the artillery force of Gen. HOOKER'S Division, and their efficiency was fully tested in the presence of the general officers a few days since. They are stationed on an elevated plain near the centre of the division, and about midway between the rebel batteries of Cockpit Point and Evansport. A large number of shot and shell were used, with most satisfactory results. A range of four miles was attained with accuracy. Many of the shots were thrown handsomely into the Evansport batteries, but elicited no response.

The large Parrott gun, abandoned by us at Bull Run, is said (by the citizens about here, and who, doubtless, have had communication with their friends in Virginia,) to have burst at the breech, some weeks since, and killed three or four men who were working it. Certain it is no shots have been fired from it for a long time, and, doubtless, the information is truthful. ARGUS.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A Large Amount of Flour Seized at Charlestown—Everything Quiet and Prosperous.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, March 3.

Six hundred to one thousand barrels of flour belonging to the Confederates have been seized and stored here. A woolen mill, owned by a man named DAVIS, which had been manufacturing Confederate cloths, was also seized, with considerable stock. RICHARD WASHINGTON, brother of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, is now confined at Harper's Ferry.

Nothing of importance transpired in our lines last night or yesterday.

Our National interests in this section appear to be in prosperous progression.

THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 3.

In accordance with plans which at present it is not advisable to explain, it was decided at Washington that an advance movement of the extreme right wing of the army, stationed at and near Sandy Hook and Frederick, under Gen. BANKS, should be made. Gen. MCCLELLAN visited the spot, and the details having been arranged, the early part of last week was chosen for the consummation.

On Monday, Feb. 24, a concentration of troops took place at Sandy Hook. By a temporary structure thrown across the Potomac, several regiments, including that of Col. GEARY, crossed to the opposite shore, and occupied Harper's Ferry.

The construction of a pontoon bridge was commenced, but owing to the swiftness of the current and unavoidable delays, it was not until Wednesday evening that it was sufficiently advanced to permit the passage of troops.

The pontoon bridge, on Wednesday and Thursday, was in continual use, and stood the test of the heaviest burdens. It was thrown across the river about three hundred yards above the piers of the railroad bridge destroyed by the rebels. It was about thirty feet in width, one-third of a mile in length, and consisted of planks placed upon a number of small boats stationed with their bows to the current. A few temporary disarrangements of the planks occurred, but beyond this, and the drowning of several horses, the passage of the troops was effected in entire safety. The loss of propetry was confined to the upsetting of an army wagon loaded with grain, the occupant making his escape after a chilling bath. The bridge was reached, on the Sandy Hook side, by a short and steep road, made by digging away a portion of the railroad embankment. On the opposite shore a sharp ascent led to the principal street of the town of Harper's Ferry. Those of the inhabitants of this place who remained (and they were many) seemed to take but little interest in the movement, now and then visiting the river banks for the gratification of ordinary curiosity.

On Wednesday, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by his Staff and a body-guard of fifty regulars, left Washington in a special train, consisting of two passenger, and a sufficient number of freight cars to accommodate the horses of the party. He reached Harper's Ferry in time to witness the principal part of the operations.

The crossing continued until Saturday morning. On Friday afternoon the bridge required repairs, and a temporary check was the result. Gen. MCCLELLAN left the spot on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the special train already alluded to, in charge of Mr. DIFFY, train-master of the Eastern Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He reached Washington about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The scene at Sandy Hook, during the arrival of the troops, was almost indescribable. The freight-cars, for in these the soldiers were obliged to travel, were fitted up as well as circumstances would permit, with straw and wooden benches. The trains followed each other in quick succession, and generally brought complete regiments, with baggage and all the paraphernalia. These trains occupied every foot of the three tracks at the base of the mountain opposite Harper's Ferry, extending in length nearly a mile toward Baltimore.

The wind upon Thursday, Friday and Saturday last was exceedingly cold, sweeping around the base of the mountains and down the valley of the Upper Potomac with great force. In the face of this, the unloading of the cars was conducted, and the transfer of heavy boxes of cartridges, barrels of flour, army stores, officers' baggage, and the countless articles essential for military use, engaged thousands of blue-coated volunteers, who had found no opportunity for repose for twenty-four, and in many cases forty-eight hours. There was not a murmur, however; and the army wagons, stationed at every neighboring spot where mules could obtain a footing on the bank above and below the railroad track, were loaded as fast as possible, and the drivers, with a yell and a crack of the whip, urged the animals down the steep road way which led to the pontoon bridge. Crossing this, they disappeared up the street of the town of Harper's Ferry, now and then coming into view between the houses, and finally showing their white tops on a winding road ascending the mountain beyond the buildings.

At night, hundreds of fires burst forth upon all sides of the eminence, at the foot of which Sandy Hook is situated. They were lighted by teamsters and volunteers, who passed and repassed before the blaze, the outlines of their forms faintly defined against the dim background. It was not remarkably pleasant thus to "camp" without tents, and to doze by the embers which were one moment fanned into life, and the next almost extinguished by the gusts of wind. On the opposite side of the river all was dark and gloomy, the intervening stream roaring over its rocky bed—thin sheets of foam and spray covering and falling over the rocks in the centre. The houses at Sandy Hook were occupied, whenever possible, by the soldiers, but they were few in number and not ample in accommodations. The headquarters of Gen. BANKS were established in a stone tenement, near the eastern end of what was once the Railroad Bridge.

Of this bridge, the western span is complete. On Saturday morning, the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under the protection of the military, commenced the reconstruction of the remaining three spans. The piers have not been injured, but are as good as on the day upon which they were built. Several weeks will be required before the work will be advanced sufficiently to allow the passage of trains.

In the movement through Harper's Ferry, many of the United States officers met with a nospitable reception from citizens whom they had previously met at Frederick. None of the regiments halted for a sufficient length of time, however, to receive many courtesies, but advanced by the road leading southwest, to Winchester.

A reference to the map will show the relative positions of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown and Winchester. The distance from the Ferry, *vid* Bolivar, to Charlestown, is ten miles, and to Winchester, 32 miles.

The roads, on Thursday, were in excellent order, the few preceding days having dried the mud, and rendered the mountain soil as hard as the most impervious clay. No difficulty was experienced on the advance, from broken wagons, or horses floundering in seas of mud. The March winds, by their drying influence, were of the greatest service. Reconnoissances were made by cavalry companies before the infantry reached Charlestown, but no enemy appeared, and not a shot was fired.

Shortly after the occupation of Charlestown, Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff made their appearance, being greeted by the soldiers with the most vociferous cheers and the greatest enthusiasm. The party extended their trip beyond the town. Very few of the residents remained, not more than a half-dozen males being visible, although women and children were more abundant, showing that the enemy had faith in our willingness to protect non-combatants.

It is not believed that the rebels will make a stand at Winchester,

Bolivar never was particularly noted for beauty of construction or location. Still less, when the inhabitants had left, was it entitled to consideration.

The houses were occupied by our soldiers immediately upon their arrival, and although in many cases the windows and doors had been destroyed, they afforded better protection than the thin canvas tents. Fires were kindled in the fireplaces, heaps of wood gathered from fences and frame structures were collected, and in the evening the rations were distributed to men, who, however tired and hungry, had at least a roof over their heads and a cheerful blaze at their feet.

Accommodations were found for all the regiments, the officers taking possession of some of the tenements in which the furniture had been left. A story went the rounds rather to the discredit of a Western regiment. They were quartered comfortably, when (so the story goes) three of the men undertook to play a national air upon a very valuable piano, using their feet, however, instead of their fingers. As a sequel, my informant states that the whole regiment was compelled to turn out and take to their tents, not being esteemed proper boarders for houses having pianos. It must be said for the honor of all concerned, that private property has not been wantonly destroyed, and that in all cases depredations have been properly punished.

About seventy-five miles from Baltimore, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on the north bank of the Potomac River, is Berlin. It is a small scattered settlement of no particular importance. While passing this place on Friday morning last, a train was shelled by the rebels.

The track is laid close to the river bank, which is nearly level. The opposite shore, well wooded, consists of a series of undulating eminences. Down the valley, between two of these, the enemy managed to bring a gun, and as a freight train was on the way from Sandy Hook to Baltimore, threw about fifteen shell in rapid succession. Very few of the missiles exploded, and no injury was done to the cars, although one heavy iron shell fell within fifty feet of the engine. The train was occupied only by the conductor and brakesmen, having conveyed a regiment to Sandy Hook, and being on the return.

The engineer put on the steam, but having a great number of cars could not move very rapidly. The affair was evidently intended as a piece of impudence, being within sight of our pickets, and almost within hearing of Sandy Hook. The gun was brought down through the narrow valley by a squad of rebels, headed by one officer, and after the train passed beyond its reach, was withdrawn, and taken back into the forest.

About two hours after this occurrence the regular passenger train from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry passed along, proceeding cautiously, and making no halt at Berlin. No signs of the rebels were apparent, and there is no probability that the manœuvre will be repeated. The river at the point where this incident occurred is about one-third of a mile in width, with a rapid current.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was at Harper's Ferry when the news of this attack was forwarded. A regiment was immediately ordered back to guard the railroad, and left in a special train.

The Federal pickets are stationed at short intervals on the north bank of the Potomac. They have erected houses of boards, logs and clay, and obtained sufficient protection from the cold winds which sweep the valley. It is but seldom that the enemy appears upon the opposite bank, and never in force.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have now all their road in use, except forty-two miles between Hancock and Harper's Ferry. The condition of the road between these points is not known, but it is believed that the rebels have torn up the cross-ties, as well as the iron rails, and have destroyed bridges and aqueducts. The advance of the right wing of the army will once again place the work in the hands of its owners. The intervening country has been a hotbed of secession—Berkeley County, of which Martinsburgh is the county seat, having liberally contributed men, money and provisions to the Southern cause.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

From the Washington Star, March 1.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by the members of his personal staff, left this city on Wednesday last, for the line of the Upper Potomac, and returned this morning at 2 A. M.

His visit to that quarter was doubtless to superintend in person an important military movement, that, commencing on Monday morning last, was accomplished ere he left the ground, viz., the transfer of a large body of troops, &c., under Gen. BANKS, from Maryland across the Potomac Rapids at Harper's Ferry, into Virginia.

Gen. BANKS now occupies the country around Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Martinsburgh.

No traces of the enemy in any force to speak of have been discovered in his vicinity by his scouts.

Nevertheless, we feel certain that the divisions of the revel Generals JACKSON and KIRBY SMITH are in position, extending from Winchester for some miles back in the direction of Strausburg, the northern terminus of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Yesterday morning, however, the rebels attempted to throw a few shells at trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, passing Berlin. They cannot be in force there, as they made no effort to dispute with us the possession of the important London Heights that overlook Harper's Ferry.

While with that portion of his army, Gen. MCCLELLAN is said to have been constantly in the saddle, passing from point to point, and cheered most vociferously by his men, wherever he made his appearance.

NEWS FROM ALBANY

Proposal to Abolish the Department of Public Instruction—Steam Below Sixty-fifth-street—Museum and Gallery of Art in the Central Park—Reporters and Red Books, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3, 1862.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the Department of Public Instruction, and transferring its duties to the State Department without extra compensation. The same Committee, reported a bill to abolish the Board of State Appraisers. The same Committee, also, reported an amendment to the law of 1859, called a law to provide for the equalization of taxes in the several counties of the State.

Mr. BRYAN gave notice of a bill to prevent the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam below Sixty-fifth-street in New-York City. Speculators in real estate look upon all bills of this kind with delight, the railroad companies with disgust and the traveling public consider, to say the least, of very doubtful necessity, just at present. A similar bill, three or four years since, prohibited the Harlem Company from running their cars below Forty-second-street, although, at a great expense, they had constructed a tunnel along the whole distance to their former station at Thirty-second-street. The engine station of the Hudson River Company is not now below Thirty-second-street, and the road enters upon one side of the City, where the inhabitants are not so plenty, or the business so brisk as to make the use of steam especially dangerous or unpleasant. Unless such a bill shall be backed by stronger arguments than would appear to an occasional observer, he would be fairly justified in calling it a "big thing," in the current language hereabouts, and in demanding a very careful scrutiny of the circumstances of its birth and growth to the stature of a proposed legislative enactment.

Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice of a bill empowering the Supervisors of the County to appoint the Attendant upon the Marine Court in New-York, also in the General and District Courts in the City.

The bill providing for the opening of a Museum and Gallery of Art in the Central Park, under the auspices of the Historical Society, and the bill providing for the examination of the accounts of the Bank Department, and certain other accounts, upon which there was such a spirited debate the other evening, were passed upon the third reading.

Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill to extend the time of the Police Justices now holding office in the District Courts of New-York City, and the Clerks of the same Courts, to 1868, and to provide for the election of their successors at the Charter election in 1867. Mr. O'BRIEN remarking that the act was unconstitutional upon its face, being in opposition to the tenth section, moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MCLEOD thought that as it referred to City matters it should go before the Committee on Cities. Mr. O'BRIEN still further sustained his motion, and it prevailed by a very decided vote.

There was quite a contest in the House this morning over the resolution from the Committee on the expenses of the House giving to the reporters the same number of the Red-books that were given to the members, clerks and door-keepers. In the original resolution they were left out simply by mistake, it being the general custom to include reporters in all such resolutions. Had the question come up in this shape, they would undeniably have received their usual quota. Members would not have opened any debate for fear of loosing their own share, as no better reasons can be given in one case than the other. At best, the whole operation is nothing better than a small swindle on the State, and the reporters are willing to acknowledge it frankly, but they hardly expected that honorable members would pass such a severe judgment upon themselves as to cut down their number to one, while they themselves "gobbled" their full ten copies. But it was even so. I, for one, have not the slightest inclination to complain, for ten copies would have been as troublesome to me as BURNSIDE'S "elephant" was to him; but I must submit that members would have made a better record for themselves if they had not attempted to be so honest about touching State property, for the benefit of *others*, with one hand, while they had the other rammed up to the elbow into the same dish, for *themselves*. Their vote this morning is a simple acknowledgment that the whole thing is a swindle, but one which they will wink at when they themselves are concerned.

In the Senate, this morning, the concurrent resolutions of Mr. HARDIN relative to canal claims, which I noticed at the time of their introduction as designed to remove a vast amount of labor from the Legislature, and to present these claims to that body in such a form that they could be more intelligently and speedily acted upon, were taken up, slightly amended, and passed. Mr. BELL introduced resolutions that, *whereas*, the last Legislature passed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the preliminary regulations in regard to the vote having been compiled with, therefore, *resolved*, that if the Assembly concur, the Legislature concur in this amendment.

These resolutions will elicit very lively debate, at all events, and I do not think they can be passed in the present Legislature.

The contest in the House over the reference of this subject to a Select Committee, showed that the opponents of all stringent prohibitory action had considerable strength, and while the friends of temperance might be able to carry some amendment, by which all doubt of the constitutionality of prohibitory laws should be removed, I do not think they will be able to get a favorable vote upon a bare prohibitory clause, to be incorporated in the Constitution, which would undoubtedly result in such action as too sweeping, which would willingly vote for the most stringent prohibitory laws; for, such a clause in the Constitution cannot be modified in any of its provisions, except by intricate action, for any purpose; while a law is capable of amendment by the ordinary processes. Many would therefore object to saddling upon the Constitution a clause which might, upon trial, be found too effective. Such persons added to the active enemies of all legislation upon temperance will give them strength enough to defeat the amendment. Of course, any amendment to the proposed amendment would compel it to go through the same processes as a new clause entirely. The resolutions lie upon the table, in the Senate, under the rule which provides that all resolutions eliciting debate shall lie upon the table for one day, at least. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the lien law.

By Mr. LITTLE—Amending the general railroad law.

The bill amending the Brooklyn Charter, relative o the Fire Department, Brooklyn, was passed.

A concurrent resolution was introduced adopting, on the part of the Legislature, the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages. Laid over.

The concurrent resolutions referring to the Contracting Board all canal claims, to examine and report, were called up, and after debate, adopted.

Mr. ANGEL called up the resolution to refer to the Judiciary Committee of both the Assembly and Senate the bills relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

After a long debate the resolution was laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole, the bills relative to trial for offences committed against joint-stock associations, and for the preservation of deer and other game, were ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3.

Messrs. PHELPS and ANTHONY presented petitions for an Industrial Home for cast out women.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Flatbush-avenue act.

To regulate the fees of Registrar of Deeds, New-York.

To regulate the sale of fruit.

To provide for the more speedy payment of volunteers of the State in the service of the United States.

To amend the Brooklyn City Charter.

Mr. HULBURD reported the Annual Appropriation Bill, and moved to refer it to a second Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee have added $40,000 as an appropriation to hospitals.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and devolving its duties upon the Secretary of State.

Mr. CHURCH reported a bill authorizing the payment of the expenses of teachers in the Institutes in the several counties, on the warrant of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. MADDOX reported a resolution giving the Reporters the same number of red books as voted to each member and officer of the Assembly.

After a long debate, Messrs. OGDEN and ALVORD opposing, and Messrs. MCMULLEN, MADDOX and SEYMOUR advocating the report, an amendment was adopted giving the Reporters one book each.

Mr. HULBURD reported a bill to abolish the office of State Appraisers.

Mr. TAYLOR gave notice of a bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, so as to allow of the passage of gunboats into Lake Champlain.

Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice of the following bills:

To give the Supervisors of New-York the appointment of attendants at the Marine Court and Courts of General and Special Sessions.

To amend the boarding-housekeepers lien law.

To amend the law of landlord and tenant in the City of New-York.

To amend the New-York District Court Act.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the election by the Legislature of examiners of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department and securities of the Bank Department.

Mr. BRYAN gave notice of a bill not to allow the Hudson River Railroad to use steam below Sixty-fifth-street.

The bill to improve the Central Park was passed.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill to regulate nominating conventions and primary elections in New-York.

Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill to extend the term of the officers of District and Police Courts, New-York.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the bill was corrupt and unconstitutional.

Mr. MCLEOD moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Cities.

After a sharp contest the motion of Mr. O'BRIEN was carried.

Mr. LEARY introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Constable in the City of New-York.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate telegraph companies.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill for the construction of railroads in Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Canal and other streets in New-York.

A number of local bills were also introduced.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new spectacle piece, called "Sadak and Kalasrade," was produced here last evening, with the quiet success which usually characterizes the ventures of Mr. BARNUM'S management, and which can be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the audience is invariably composed of the softer sex. It is, as its name indicates, of oriental origin, and rejoices in much splendor of scenery and costume. The head of the royal house of Persia is involved in a serious flirtation with the wife of *Sadak*, leader of the forces and Gen. MCCLELLAN of the period. He goes so far as to carry the lady off, and imprison her in a room furnished with a huge Aloe—a gold bird like the one on the top of the flagstaff of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and a sofa. The virtue of the General's wife, the wrongs of the valorous *Sadak*, and the perfidy of the *Sultan*, are the chosen themes of the dramatist, who, we may add, has improved them in a popular way, and with "a single eye" to effect. Incident crowds upon incident; fight upon fight; moral triumph upon moral triumph; until at length the wicked *Sultan* is dethroned, and the plucky and pure *Sadak* elected in his place.

The piece has been excellently put upon the stage, and at considerable cost. It abounds in bright scenes, pretty costumes, grand processions, deadly combats, military evolutions, and all the other contrivances of spectacle proper. Mrs. J. J. PRIOR was very good as *Sadak*; Miss WALTERS forcible and effective as the injured *Sultana*. The male characters were sustained in a creditable way, and the whole performance, although somewhat too lengthy, merited the favor with which it was received.

Between the acts Commodore NUTT favored the audience with an exhibition of his powers, and distinguished himself especially in the Grecian Statues; resembling an irate plaster cast in those terrific exhibitions of muscular vigor.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA has selected an admirable subject for his third lecture to-night—"Boarding-houses." Treated in that vein of kindly humor and shrewd observation which is so peculiarly his own, it cannot fail to be one of the most interesting of the series. The lecture will take place at Clinton Hall.

CONCERT.—Miss BRAINERD will give her concert to-night at Irving Hall. The lady will be assisted by several well known artists.

The Social Evil.

This evening, in the Cooper Institute, a meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Mayor and other gentlemen, to discuss the plans proposed by Miss EMMA HARDINGE to rescue from a life of shame and vice such young females as are weary of infamy, and anxious for reformation. It is stated that in New-York there are at present more than six thousand public prostitutes, the majority of whom are from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. Three-eighths of the number are natives of this country; many of them, born abroad, came here poor, but virtuous, and hoped to improve their condition and gain a respectable place in society by emigrating to a free country. The average duration of life among these degraded victims of licentiousness is only four years. But, though their numbers are thus thinned by the ravages of disease and death, the fallen sisterhood is continually augmenting. Destitution, intemperance, seduction, and other causes, recruit their ranks. A capital of nearly four millions of dollars is invested in this horrid traffic in infamy; and an annual expenditure of more than seven millions of dollars shows the vast proportions which the social evil has assumed in this City. Under these circumstances, it is surprising that so little has heretofore been done to protect or reclaim those young women who, though fallen, long for an opportunity to rise again, to abandon evil courses, and to take some humble and useful place in society. In Europe great success has attended the operations of Magdalen Asylums, and it has, therefore, been determined by some of our influential philanthropic citizens to adopt a similar plan in this City. We hope that the meeting which is to be held this evening in furtherance of these views will be largely attended. The following correspondence has been forwarded to us on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

To Miss Emma Hardinge:

The undersigned have heard, with great pleasure, of a plan proposed by you for the relief of outcast women. That this plan may be made known to our fellow-citizens, and thus public attention called to the solution of this distressing social problem, we respectfully request you to deliver a public address on this subject at your earliest convenience. It seems eminently fitting that in an effort to reclaim the sisters of shame and sorrow, a large minded and warm-hearted woman should take the initiative.

Peter Cooper,	George Opdyke,
David Felt,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Abijah Smith,	Samuel Osgood,
A. Edwards,	Richard Warren,
O. B. Frothingham,	L. T. Warner,
D. Underhill,	George F. Noyes,
Jas. Renwick,	James Harper,
Dan. F. Tiemann,	Oliver. J. Johnson,
J. W. Cummings,	John F. Gray,
C. L. Brace,	Horace Greeley.

No. 8 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to acknowledge with gratitude the kind testimony of sympathy in my labors for unfortunate "Outcast Females," conveyed in your letter of the 25th inst., and in answer to the request that I should present to the citizens of New-York a second address on the subject, I beg to tender my respectful acquiescence, and to name next Tuesday evening, March 4, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, as the time and place of meeting.

I am, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,
EMMA HARDINGE.

The Ericsson Battery—Another Successful Trial Trip.

The iron-clad steamer *Monitor* went on another trial trip yesterday to test the steering qualities, &c. A naval Commission, composed of Commodore GREGORY, Chief-Engineer GARVIN and Naval Constructor HART, was appointed to accompany her. She left the Navy-yard at 10½ in the morning, and proceeded down the Bay about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette, returning to her anchorage off the Navy-yard at 5 P. M.

The Commission report that her steering qualities are all that could be desired. One man steers her with perfect facility. She makes a complete revolution, in either direction, within three times her own length, and within five minutes of time.

The guns were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men.

First a blank cartridge was fired with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 135 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open, and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy.

It was found that in every case the concussion in every part of the interior of the turret was considerably less than when standing such near a gun fired in the open air.

The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expect to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves as much delighted at the success of the trial.

The speed of the vessel by the chip log was 6¼ knots, the engines making 65 revolutions.

It is expected that after the grease gets out of the boilers, so that they will not foam, a considerable increase in the speed will be attained.

The engineer of the vessel, Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, reports that the engines work beautifully.

The compass in the iron pilot-house did not work altogether satisfactorily, but no difficulty is apprehended with regard to being able to adjust it.

Meeting of the Tammany Society.

ELECTION OF GRAND SACHEM—RECEPTION OF COL. COGSWELL.

One of the largest meetings of the members of Tammany Society was held last evening at Tammany Hall. At the commencement of the meeting, Colonel DELAVAN presided. After some business of a routine nature, NELSON J. WATERBURY was elected Grand Sachem. Upon election, he addressed the Society in a brief and patriotic manner, and alluded to the valuable services of two late members of the Society—JAMES CONNER, and WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, who lost his life in the active service of his country.

Subsequent to the election of the Grand Sachem, the following gentlemen were installed as members of the Society: James T. Brady, Andrew V. Stout, Judge Henry Alker, Judge Edmund Hearne, William B. Clerke, Capt. Joseph Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, Robert C. McIntyre and others.

Upon the conclusion of the election and installations, the Society adjourned to the supper-room, where a splendid collation had been prepared by Mr. HOWARD PEARSALL, the proprietor of the hotel. NELSON J. WATERBURY made the opening speech, in which he proposed the health of Mr. JAMES T. BRADY. That gentleman responded in an eloquent and humorous manner.

Recorder HOFFMAN and Ex-Recorder FREDERICK H. TILLOU also addressed the guests. Then Mr. WATERBURY introduced the guest of the evening, Col. MILTON COGSWELL, who said he was under a hundred thousand obligations for the reception he had met with. He had simply performed his duty, and did his best to carry with honor the flag of Old Tammany on that disastrous day at Ball's Bluff. The Colonel said he was no speech-maker, but hoped soon to see more service on the battle-field. While he was Colonel, he would endeavor to prevent the regiment of Tammany from being disgraced. As a soldier, however, he would try and gain a higher position than that of Colonel.

During the evening it was stated that members of the Tammany Society were trying to get Col. COGSWELL appointed a Brigadier-General. Mr. STEPHEN H. MASSETT, who was present, favored the company with several sons. Superintendent KENNEDY was present on the occasion as a guest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled!—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW EASTERN FAIRY PIECE at Barnum's Museum is a brilliant success, and was received with enthusiastic applause. It is given again this afternoon and evening. Commodore NUTT is visible at all hours.

MARRIED.

SPOONER—BUSH.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Weston, at Trinity Chapel, EDWARD H. SPOONER to Miss FANNIE E. BUSH, daughter of the late Dr. Ralph J. Bush, all of this City.

HAVEMEYER—HULEU.—In Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Lord, F. C. HAVEMEYER, Jr., to JOSEPHINE B., daughter of Louis F. Huleu, all of this City.

DIED.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, suddenly, JULIA SNYDER, wife of Wm. J. Shenck, aged 34 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 301 5th av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.